

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Yours respectfully, CHAS. H. H. KRAMER, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN MAIL,  
MADISON, WIS., Nov. 27, 1894.

Two years ago I procured "Ramey's Mediator" for my wife to use, especially for Hay Fever and for Hay Fever and Asthma. She has used it with great success. Also for breaking up colds. She would not be without it for any price. I have also used it for Catarrhal affliction with success. I consider it valuable.  
H. A. MINER, Editor.

**Hay Fever. What a Prominent Clergyman says:**

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 14, 1892.

I have used Ramey's Mediator and Compound Inhalant for Hay Fever and found relief. I should think such a remedy would be valuable for colds and catarrh. REV. H. W. THOMAS, People's Church.

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It will doubtless be of interest to the better class of schools and educational institutions generally to know that in connection with the Business and Advertising Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST there will be facilities for furnishing to its readers, free of cost, printed matter, catalogues, and such general information as may be desired regarding any schools or academy.

Such school advertisements as may be sent for publication in the advertising columns will be grouped under a special *Educational Department* heading, in connection with which there will be printed each week an invitation to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST to avail themselves of the facilities named. In order to make the service effective, principals are asked to send to the Business Department a few copies of such catalogues or pamphlets as will best present their schools to inquirers. These will be judiciously supplied to such readers as may seek information through this channel.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to correspond with this office for any catalogue or general information desired regarding educational institutions.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

GREAT BRITAIN is engaged in controversy with two South American Republics, and the results of the pending negotiations are of grave concern to the United States. "The Monroe doctrine" is said to be on trial, and the attitude of England is represented as hostile to the policy which that doctrine formulates. The disputes are with Nicaragua and Venezuela. Of the former England demands an indemnity for the arrest and expulsion of her consul and citizens during the late disturbances, and agreement to a Commission to assess the losses of British subjects due to the illegal action of Nicaraguan authorities. The Commission is to be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative, and a jurist not a citizen of any American State. The discrimination against American States was at first construed as including the United States, but the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Kimberley, has explained that the phrase was directed solely against the South American Governments. England's right to make these demands on Nicaragua is not denied, but our Press points out that in the event of a refusal on the part of Nicaragua to comply with the ultimatum, the

United States must protest against any attempt to seize Nicaraguan territory in satisfaction of the claims.

In relation to Venezuela, the dispute is an old one and involves the question of boundary. Great Britain is claiming territory which Venezuela regards as her own. The question is whether England has occupied territory in advance of her boundary, or whether the territory is part of British Guiana. If England's claim is unfounded, we are said to be bound, under the Monroe doctrine, to resist her encroachment.

**Renew the Assertion of "America for Americans."**—"Great Britain, after a vain attempt at control of the destinies of Hawaii and of the commerce of the Pacific by means of a perpetual lease of Necker Island, a lease to the granting of which President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham were fatuously favorable, seems to have gone to work with intent to secure such a footing in Nicaragua and Venezuela as may make her dominant over the projected ship canal, and over the trade of the great Orinoco River. Very oddly, just at the time of England's energetic action on the Continent, Spain makes such an unfriendly demonstration in the Caribbean Sea as to make it likely that the Atlantic squadron of the United States will be withdrawn from the coasts of the Central American republics. If the concurrent actions have been planned by the two European Powers, they cannot but be regarded as threatening the existence of the Monroe doctrine as a political factor; if they be but accidentally simultaneous, they are suggestive of future danger. Whether accidental or premeditated, recent events demonstrate the necessity of a renewed and extended assertion of the great doctrine of America for the Americans, and of the construction and maintenance of a navy adequate for the enforcement of the doctrine.

"The conquest or forcible possession by any European Power of a foot of soil upon any part of the American Continent or on any of its islands that have an independent and specially a republican form of government, should be regarded as an act of war upon the United States. No efforts should be spared to unite all the republics of Northern, Central, and Southern America, and of the contiguous islands, in an offensive and defensive league for the maintenance of Pan-American independence. . . .

"Just now there is need of a revival of Americanism. Great Britain ought to be made to know that the United States will not consent to her obtaining freehold, leasehold, or protectorate in Venezuela or Nicaragua."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

**The Sponsor Theory Not Sanctioned by the Monroe Doctrine.**—"An authoritative and definite statement of the obligations of the United States under the Monroe doctrine toward the various republics of the West Indies and Central and South America is badly needed at present. As originally announced its scope was very narrow. Its formulation was due to a confidential proposal of Canning, the British Secretary of State, to Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, looking to the cooperation of the United States with England in 1823 to prevent 'the holy alliance' of Russia, Austria, France, and Prussia from interfering to bring Spain's revolted provinces in South and Central America again into subjection to that power. As independent republics the revolted colonies traded more freely with England than they had been allowed to do when subject to Spain, so that then, as now, England favored their continued independence. The utterance to which the name 'Monroe doctrine' is given is found in President Monroe's annual message of 1823 in these words: 'With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for

oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.' This eminently conservative statement did not, however, bind the United States to any particular line of conduct, and was, indeed, expressly repudiated in 1825 by Congress in a resolution declaring that 'the United States ought not to become a party with the Spanish-American republics to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing interference by any of the European Powers with their independence or form of government.' As recently as 1863 the Monroe doctrine was repudiated by the Republican Party when Secretary Seward, referring to the effort of France to establish a monarchy in Mexico, wrote to our Minister at Vienna that the United States 'have neither right nor disposition to intervene in the internal affairs of Mexico, either to maintain a republican government or overthrow an imperial or foreign one.' . . .

"Clearly the Monroe doctrine does not sanction the 'sponsor' theory which Republican papers have recently preached. It does not require the United States to claim virtually a protectorate over all Latin-American republics and undertake to manage their foreign relations. We are not to assume responsibility for their good conduct toward European Powers, nor protect them from the consequences of their bad conduct toward such Powers. The rôle of 'big brother' or bully, which our Jingoists wish this Government to assume, is not prescribed by the Monroe doctrine, nor is it one that the Latin-American republics have asked us to assume."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

**European Aggressions Must Cease.**—"The Monroe doctrine, briefly stated, is a declaration that the people of the United States will not suffer the acquisition of new territory or the new establishment of monarchical institutions upon this hemisphere. Until recently it has not been thought that any great European Power would act in such a manner as to make it necessary for us to enforce this doctrine, but the present complications in Venezuela and Nicaragua are undoubtedly threatening. . . .

"The British, in the event of their failure to collect a cash indemnity from Nicaragua for the expulsion of their consul, will probably attempt to occupy its territory, and it is a well-known fact that they have seized and propose to hold a large share of Venezuelan territory, and are now reaching out for more in satisfaction of debts due British subjects. This is precisely the same game that was played in Egypt, and the United States cannot submit to it without abandoning the Monroe doctrine. . . .

"We are rapidly approaching the point where it will be necessary for us to notify Europe that her aggressions in this quarter will be resisted by us with the whole power of our army and navy. If we are not prepared to make this announcement, then we must ignominiously abandon our policy and suffer imperialism to overrun Central and South America."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

**How Can We Enforce the Doctrine?**—"The Monroe doctrine possesses an attraction for a great many people who do not stop to consider whether we would be able to enforce its principles if

there should ever arise an occasion to do so. In accepting it as the fundamental feature of our foreign policy we serve notice to the world that we have assumed the guardianship of the hemisphere, and will brook no interference from anybody regarding it. European nations, we say, having possessions here already will generously be permitted to retain them, but they must not attempt to increase their domain by further aggressions. But we seem to forget how powerless we would be to enforce these declarations under certain very possible conditions. A European coalition against us could drive our navy off the high seas within a few weeks, and any one of three or four Powers could more than match us in naval strength, two to one. And it is upon our warships alone that we would be compelled to rely in any such event.

"If Great Britain should decline to arbitrate the Venezuela difficulty and we should insist that it give up the territory west of the Essiquibo which it now occupies, what would be the result? Anybody who thinks that our white squadrons could 'whip the world' if called upon to do so, should inquire into the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and the United States. We have scarcely enough ships to perform the routine duties demanded of them in times of peace, and yet we are given to boasting that no European Power or combination of Powers will ever be permitted to increase its landed holdings on this side of the sea."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

**Too Much Juggling with a Phrase.**—"The Monroe doctrine was not intended to insure our turbulent Southern neighbors against the obligation to make reparation for injuries suffered at their hands by foreigners whom they had invited to reside within their domain. The utmost that could be expected of our Government would be to exert its friendly offices in an effort to obtain a less onerous settlement for Nicaragua than that which has been demanded by Great Britain. If the British authorities should make their claim a pretext for unduly oppressing the Nicaraguans, or for occupying and holding a part of their territory by way of ransom, then, and only then, would our treaty stipulations with Great Britain and our general policy with regard to the republican institutions on this Continent justify a protest and active intervention on our part.

"It is to be feared that some of our Central and South American neighbors have been impressed with the idea that they might disregard with impunity the obligations imposed upon all sovereign nations by international law to protect the lives and property of resident foreigners against wanton and lawless aggression. The silly manner in which the Monroe doctrine has been flaunted in the face of Europe by a part of the newspaper Press and by public men in this country who ought to have been better informed will, no doubt, account for the state of mind which seems to prevail in Pan-America. There has been too much juggling with a phrase of late. The Monroe doctrine is the expression of a dignified American continental policy; but the efforts made by certain inconsiderate and ill-informed American 'patriots' to interpret it according to their desires bid fair to make it ridiculous."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

**Idle to Expect a Triumph for Americanism from the Administration.**—"The Monroe doctrine has never been recognized in Europe as anything more than a bit of Yankee braggadocio. Mr. Froude was accustomed to compare it to the famous Papal bull bestowing on Spain all the countries lying within the tropics west of the Atlantic. The Pope as lord of the New World had declared that Spaniards alone should own territory or carry on trade in the continent discovered by them. So long as there was physical force to support the bull the doctrine was respected; but when sea-rovers, adventurers, and English colonists challenged Spanish supremacy on sea and land, the New World was opened to the Anglo-Saxon as well as the Latin races. In like manner the Monroe doctrine has no potency as a conjuring phrase. Its moral force as a proclamation of the homogeneity of all interests affecting the American Continent has depended upon the maritime and commercial resources and the aggressive diplomacy which were behind it. While Americans have been juggling with a phrase, maritime Europe has taken possession of the markets of tropical America, and converted Brazil and most of the Spanish-speaking countries into commercial dependencies. It has supplied the capital needed for railways and internal improvements, has stocked the mines and funded and refunded the national debts, and has Europeanized Spanish America. Meanwhile, one Amer-



NO ROBBING ALLOWED ON UNCLE SAM'S BEAT.

—*Times-Herald*, Chicago.

ican Administration after another has aimlessly rung the changes upon the Monroe doctrine, very much as Secretary Gresham is now doing in Venezuelan and Nicaraguan affairs. . . .

"Indeed, it was not until 1889, when the Pan-American Congress was held and the way was opened for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties as the basis of economic and commercial union between the various nations of this continent, that the Monroe doctrine was carried to its logical conclusion. That was the first practical attempt to unite twenty American republics on continental issues, and to equalize commercial relations by equitable reductions of revenue duties. When 'America for the Americans' had begun to have a positive meaning, the Democratic Administration and Congress surrendered to the Sugar Trust, smashed all the treaties and interrupted the new reciprocity relations. After that destructive blow aimed at continental policies, it is idle to expect under this Administration any great triumph for the Monroe doctrine in Venezuelan or Central American affairs."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

### THE PROPOSED NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

**W**ILL there really be a new political party in the field in 1896, organized on the basis of financial reform, as was proposed at the recent conference of the champions of silver at Washington? Is the movement formidable enough to threaten the old parties with serious losses? Since the publication of the call for the formation of a new party, the Press has been considering these questions and speculating as to the chances of the success of the attempt. *The New York World* affords data for intelligent discussion of the subject by publishing a number of statements from the men most prominently identified with the new movement, in which statements opinions are expressed both as to the need of a new party and the lines on which the battle has to be fought. We present these statements here in condensed form.

**SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**—"In my judgment the organization of a new party is inevitable; and it will present as the main issue the restoration of bimetalism and the conduct of our finances in the interests of the people. . . .

"The South and West will naturally join in overturning a policy which robs them and tends to pauperize the producers and laborers for the benefit of a few thousand bankers and millionaires here and in Europe. Party ties and sentiment will not hold men whose resentment of wrong and whose instinct of self-preservation command them to seek new political alliances.

"Populism in the West was a protest against Republican misrule and Democratic imbecility. In the South it was largely a revolt against Bourbonism and bossism in State affairs; but the progressive, restless element of Southern Democracy is strongly imbued with the idea of national financial reform, and nine tenths of the Southern people are for free silver and opposed to national banks. . . . The Populists will readily merge their organization in the new party, once it gets well under way. . . .

"The Republican Party will not grant us relief. The Democratic Party is dead, though not buried, and will offend the nostrils of honest men for two more years. A union of Republicans, Democrats, and Populists who think alike on the money question is the only sensible course left us. Such a combination is inevitable and irresistible."

**A. J. WARNER, PRESIDENT OF THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.**—"The purpose of the new organization is simply to provide a way by which those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver may come together. . . .

"Already responses are coming in by the thousand from Democrats, Republicans, and Populists, enthusiastically indorsing the new movement. The people know the importance of the issue and that the battle must be won in 1896 or their condition will become wellnigh hopeless. There is no other issue for 1896, and there can be no other. The tariff question is gone utterly. No debtor nation can make protection effective under the single gold standard. Economists know that is impossible, and the people are fast finding it out.

"No, there is now in this country but one issue, and on that but two parties, the Gold Party and the Bimetallic Party. . . .

"Nothing can be settled till this question is settled. We must first of all things know what our money is to be. Everything else hangs on this.

"There is no hope of a return of prosperity till this question is settled, and settled rightly. Those who believe in gold and silver money, coined on terms of exact equality as before 1873, constitute an overwhelming majority and will, we believe, win this fight in 1896, with Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for President."

**REPRESENTATIVE J. C. SIBLEY, THE NEW PARTY'S PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.**—"A new party is already formed, with the money question as its chief issue. The active campaign will soon open, and no energy will be abated until the counted ballots of November, 1896, declare the will of the people. The party will be composed not of Democrats, Republicans, and Populists, but of patriots, who, for the time being, holding in abeyance all other issues upon which men divide into party organizations, will form a phalanx which at the proper time can strike a crushing blow against the organized rapacity of the international gold trust. . . .

"The Populist Party is a protest against existing conditions, but their platform is so replete with issues which the people have not studied and do not comprehend that they cannot hope to win in 1896. Had they made their fight upon the money question, eliminating all other issues, there can be little doubt that they would have polled more votes last Fall than the Democratic Party.

"For twenty years the people have been studying the money question. Every prophecy and contention made by the friends of bimetalism have been completely fulfilled in the conditions which have confronted the country since President Cleveland and the gold trust advertised in 1893 that the country must have an object-lesson. For two years the object-lesson of gold monometalism has been before the American people, and by a ratio of 16 to 1 they are ready to express their opinion upon the merits, not alone of gold monometalism, but also upon the Cleveland-Sherman partyism which was fastened about their necks."

**SENATOR W. A. PEPPER, OF KANSAS.**—"A new party will be formed for 1896, and that, too, without regard to what the 'other parties' may do in the next Congress. The people are getting tired of the 'other parties;' for they have proven themselves to be incapable, treacherous, cowardly, and utterly unworthy of confidence. A new party must be formed, because there is new work to be done—work that the 'other parties' are not fit to do; a new party fresh from the people, a party made up of men with courage equal to their convictions. But it will be built on a foundation deeper and broader than 'free silver' or 'bimetalism,' for these terms express nothing that reaches the core of the troubles which confront us.

"What good will free silver do while the money-changers are in control of interest notes and can corner the money market whenever they choose? What good will bimetalism do as long as Wall Street 'moves the money that controls the affairs of the world'? What good can come from 'financial reform' as long as the 'concentrated money power' that the Democrats of 1840 warned the country against has control of Congress and 90 per cent. of the people are indebted to the banks and loan agencies?

"Free silver and bimetalism are but parts of the great reforms



HON. J. C. SIBLEY.

needed, very small parts, indeed—mere toys for children in finance to play with while they are learning what ails the people. . . .

"The new party will be founded on broad principles that will appeal to the public conscience, and its objects will be responsive to the people's wants. . . . Its motto might well be something like this: Let the people rule. Its platform could properly be short, plain, and responsive to the needs of the times, and could safely be constructed on six pillars:

- "1. Get the people at work and pay them for what they do.
- "2. Away with landlordism.
- "3. Out with the transportation monopoly.
- "4. Down with the money power.
- "5. Up with the people.
- "6. Live the Republic."

J. B. WEAVER, THE POPULIST CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—"In my judgment there will be an alliance—not fusion—formed between now and the opening of the campaign in 1896, made up of Populists, Democrats, and Republicans. . . .

"The American bimetallic movement, recently inaugurated at Washington by a number of well-known patriotic gentlemen, suggests the four-pronged money question as a basis for union: unrestricted gold and silver coinage at the present ratio, without waiting for the action of any other nation; legal-tender Government paper, no banks of issue, and no bonds. This furnishes a platform wide enough for the greatest civic struggle we have ever known.

"If the kindred but now divided factions shall have the good judgment to accept and act upon the timely suggestion—stripping themselves for the time being of everything else, no matter how important—they will close the century with the grandest battle ever fought and crown it with the greatest victory ever won for commercial supremacy and industrial freedom. If they do not unite, the gold power will march its forces over the field and settle the whole question in its own way without firing a gun. . . .

"It is too early to forecast the strength of the movement in any particular State, but as we near 1896 it is certain to become formidable everywhere, particularly from Michigan and Wisconsin West, and in the South."

REPRESENTATIVE M. W. HOWARD, OF ALABAMA, POPULIST.—"Will there be a new party in 1896, with a single silver plank as its platform? To this question I emphatically answer no. A party with only one plank, and that confined to silver, would be so weak that it would not control a single electoral vote. . . .

"What the people of this country want is a party opposed to the rule of plutocracy. The great question which confronts us to-day is 'Shall plutocracy or the people rule?' . . . I grant that the Populist Party advocates some things that should not be put in a political platform, at the present time at least, yet it proposes to go to the root of the whole evil and break the rule of plutocracy. The Populist Party has already done this country a great service in giving us the income tax. . . .

"In 1896 the People's Party will adopt a platform favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and demanding the abolition of national banks and the issue of full legal-tender Treasury notes by the Government.

"It will declare unceasing war on plutocracy and raise the battle-cry of a government of the people, for the people, and by

the people. To these planks will doubtless be added others along the same line, but the great and paramount issues will be the money question and down with the oligarchy of millionaires. If the men at the head of the new Free-Silver Party are the friends of the people they can well unite with us on such a platform, and I am sure that all true friends of reform will do so."

CONGRESSMAN T. E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA, POPULIST.—"I do not believe there will be another political party formed by 1896, but I do believe that an understanding will be reached between the Populists, the American Bimetallic Party, and the free-silver elements of the Democratic and Republican parties, which will amount practically to the formation of a united opposition to the extreme contraction, protective, corporation, and class-rule tendencies so boldly developed in the policies of such Democrats as Cleveland, Brice, Gorman, Bayard, Hill, Vilas, and Olney, and of such Republicans as Sherman, Allison, Reed, and McKinley. . . .

"A union of all the anti-class rule elements is absolutely necessary. To bring about this union without any sacrifice of principle will be a heavy task, but I believe that honest, earnest, able men are now at work upon hopeful lines, and that the result aimed at will be accomplished by 1896."

SENATOR MARION BUTLER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, POPULIST.—"On the money question there is one party—the gold Party. The gold party controls the machinery of both the old parties. The great masses of both the Democratic and Republican parties are just realizing this. They see that if they remain in the old parties they must follow gold-bug leaders, and sacrifice their principles as well as their interests. This they will not do. They will go into a new party that is in harmony with their views on finance.

"They would join the People's Party, but they are to a greater or less extent prejudiced against some of the minor issues of that party. Financial reform and honest money have always been the overshadowing issue with the People's Party, but the Populists (who always place reform and good government with party name and party ties) will join these honest-money men from the old parties on this great question.

"Yes, the new party will come, and the gold-bug Democrats and the gold-bug Republicans will soon be forced to go together in one party, where they belong.

"Second, as to the strength of this new movement, I will say that it will be surprisingly large. The Populist members of the General Assembly of this State have already indorsed it. Nine tenths of the voters of North Carolina are radically opposed to the blighting financial policy fastened upon the country by the Democratic and Republican leaders. We believe that enough of these will put patriotism above party to sweep the State in 1896."

H. E. TAUBERNECK, CHAIRMAN OF THE POPULIST NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—"A gold standard bank currency, and gold bonds, as represented by the Republican and Democratic parties on one side; bimetalism at the ratio of 16 to 1, legal-tender Treasury notes issued by the General Government, and no bonds, as represented by the Populist and Bimetallic parties, on the other, will be the 'storm center' in the campaign of 1896. . . .

"The People's Party at its next National Convention will declare in favor of making the money question the 'great central idea,' with no other planks except those which add strength to this one. Those who desire to retard monetary reform by loading us down with other issues will, with the Socialists and Communists, go to the rear.

"Though at present many delicate complications confront all reformers, yet I believe that wise and conservative counsel will prevail in the Populist and Bimetallic parties, so that all voters who are opposed to the gold standard will be united under one banner in 1896. . . .

"The South and West, for self-preservation, must unite in one party; these two sections have a majority in the Electoral College, Senate, and House of Representatives, and can control the politics of our nation to the best interest of the wealth producers of all sections."

MRS. TOOGOOD—"I don't see how it is that men find so much pleasure in such a brutal business as prize-fighting." Broken-face Bill—"I don't see how we kin help it, lady; the women is crowdin' us men out of all the professions, and they ain't nothin' else fer us ter do. That's the only reason I'm in it, lady."—*Gazette, Roxbury.*



ENTERED FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE OF 1896.

—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

## ARE AMERICANS SPOILING FOR WAR?

RECENT international complications have prompted certain United States Senators to indulge in warlike talk, for which they are being sharply criticized by a number of leading newspapers. In an article in *The Forum*, Senator Lodge declared recently that "Cuba would soon become a necessity to us," and Senator Cullom, in an interview, asserted that "Cuba was the natural property of the United States." "In fact," continued Senator Cullom, "it is time that some one woke up and realized the necessity of annexing property. We want all this Northern hemisphere, and when we begin to reach out to secure these advantages, we will begin to have a nation, and our law-makers will rise above the grade of politicians and become true statesmen." Senator Frye, in referring to the *Allianca* episode, is reported to have spoken as follows:

"It looks as if Spain would make the required apology, and as if all would soon be settled. I had hoped it would be otherwise, and that Spain would assume such an arrogant and belligerent tone that it would be necessary for the United States to go over and take possession of Cuba. We certainly ought to have that island in order to round out our possessions as they should be, and if we cannot buy it I for one should like to have an opportunity to acquire it by conquest."

These utterances are made texts for editorial assaults on the "jingoism" and "sham patriotism" of the public men who, it is charged, lose sight of genuine American traditions and disgrace the country by clamoring for territorial extension and fostering a warlike spirit. We reproduce a few of these protests:

**Mischievous Jingoism.**—"Genuine patriotism is among the highest virtues, but it is one of the easiest simulated; and counterfeit patriotism, based on personal interest, is one of the most insidious and dangerous of all false pretenses. While genuine patriotism is quiet under ordinary conditions, and only demonstrative in great crises, the counterfeit is always in evidence, always vociferous, always ostentatious, always seeking its own under the pretense of regard for the common weal. It was to this phase of deception that Dr. Johnson referred when he characterized patriotism as 'the last resort of a scoundrel.'"

"There has never been a time, at least while the country was at peace, when this fictitious patriotism was so demonstrative as it is now. Back of it are the men who wish to make great profits in contracts for coast defenses, to cost hundreds of millions of dollars; men who wish to get contracts to build ships in advance of the actual needs of the navy, and to impose on the Government by getting ships accepted that are far below the requirements of the contracts; men who desire to see the army greatly augmented in order that they may get contracts to furnish larger supplies; in short, men who see immense profits to be had by nourishing the spirit of militarism, and making the United States, like the continent of Europe, a great camp, entailing in time of peace nearly as large public expenditures as are requisite when the country is at war.

"To these must be added those who are earnestly desirous of war, with anybody, on any issue. The men who favor a war under any circumstances have, if we except a few officers of the army and navy, no notion of fighting under any circumstances. They could not be induced to enter the army unless as quartermasters, commissaries, or volunteer aids. Most of them desire to secure contracts under which they could furnish rotten clothing, diseased meats, and the like under the name of army supplies, as they or their fathers did during the Civil War. This is why their fictitious patriotism is always rampant, and their voices are always for war.

"To this same desire for plundering the Treasury must be ascribed much of the talk of the annexation of Hawaii, of Canada, and of Cuba. . . . To us Cuba would be a continual expense. Her people are by character, training, and habit wholly disqualified for American citizens. Robbery is the profession of a considerable number of them, and the profits are shared by not a few of the residents of the districts where the robbers operate. We should have to keep a standing army there to maintain order—a circumstance which goes far to account for much of the annexation spirit among some of our people. No doubt we could take Cuba by force, if European Powers did not interfere; but a war would cost a good deal more than \$750,000,000. For us there is

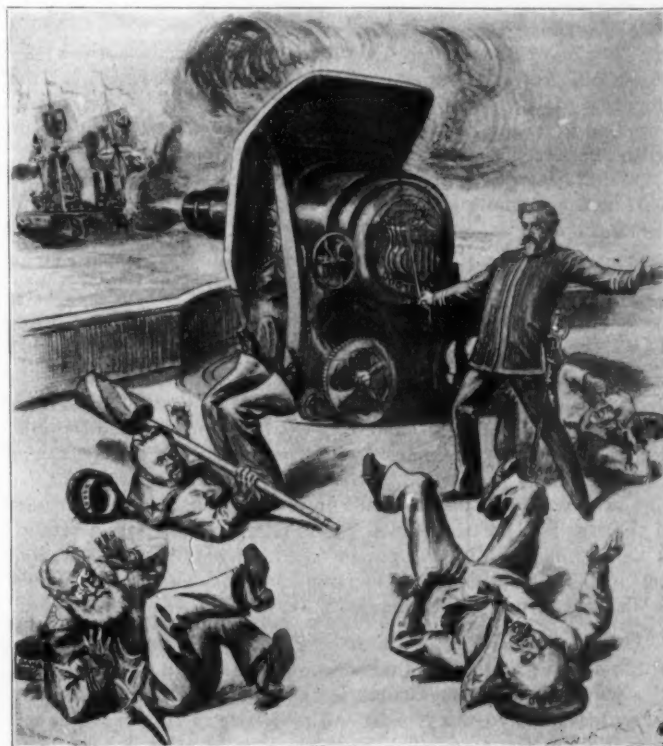
a big profit in minding our own business and letting Cuba alone. The Jingoism who control so large a part of the American Press mean mischief and must be watched. We shall, of course, defend the honor of the country, and protect our citizens at home and abroad, but we are not under the least obligation to take the advice of fictitious patriots who mean nothing but a raid on the Treasury."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

**Remarkable Historical Parallel.**—"In casting about for suitable adjectives to apply to these eminent Republicans, one cannot do better than to turn to the platform of the Republican Party in 1856. One of the planks of that platform, the first ever adopted by the Republican Party, reads as follows:

"Resolved, that the highwayman's plea, that 'Might makes right,' embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction."

"What was the Ostend circular? It was a slavery plan of campaign to seize upon Cuba, based on almost precisely the same arguments as those now used by the New England Senators. Soule, Buchanan, and Mason declared in 1854, just as Lodge, Frye, and Cullom declare in 1895, that 'the United States must have Cuba.' Spain ought to sell us the island at a fair price, but if she would not, then we should be justified in taking it by force, and need not care for the 'reproaches of the world.' Even Lodge's wonderful 'map' argument was anticipated by his proslavery predecessors, inasmuch as the Ostend conspirators were able to see, as well as he, that 'a glance at the map' would show that Cuba was 'necessary to the United States.' These arguments the Republican Party, in the first flush of its moral enthusiasm against slavery, denounced as the arguments of highwaymen, little dreaming that the next generation would see Republican Senators, representing the religion and humanity of New England, taking the places of Foote and Slidell and Brown. . . .

"How Seward and Sumner and Davis would rub their eyes if they were here now and found leading Republican Senators taking the place of the Southern fire-eaters and highwaymen of fifty years ago! *Hamlet* and *Laertes* changing swords is nothing to this. The Southern slave-owning Senators used almost the same arguments and proceeded on almost the same motives as their Northern imitators. They wanted to expand our territory. They wanted to extend our commerce. Moreover, they hated England with as fierce a hatred as the most patriotic Republican of the



GRESHAM FIRES BACK—EFFECT OF THE WINDAGE ON THE JINGOES.

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present day. England was then the stronghold of freemen; therefore she must be the deadly enemy of a slave-owning country. She is now the stronghold of free trade: therefore a Protectionist country can never live on good terms with her. If seizing Cuba would mortify her, then we need no other reason. The Southerners were the Jingo of a generation ago. . . .

"This remarkable historical *volte-face*, by which the Republicans take the place of the men whom they denounced as highwaymen forty years ago, has of course a political and psychological explanation. Republicans adopt the tactics of the slave party because they have got themselves into substantially the same position that the slave party occupied. They have tremendous and urgent domestic questions to confront and settle, but find the work dangerous politically and irksome. The currency, civil-service reform, good government in State and city—these are the burning questions of the day just as slavery was the burning question of the 50's. But it is much easier to blink these matters, with their difficulties and dangers, get up a foreign war, if possible, at any rate whoop loudly about our navy and our greatness as a nation, and try and distract attention, in that way, from the really pressing questions of public policy and national good repute. But the Democratic highwaymen of 1856 failed to work this trick successfully, and we are confident that the Republican highwaymen of 1895 will similarly fail."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

**The Flag—and an Appropriation.**—"Col. Mulberry Sellers, the hero of Mark Twain's delicious satire, was a reconstructed rebel whose newly awakened loyalty was so fervent that he never tired of demanding two things for his soul's and pocket's delight, 'the Old Flag and—an Appropriation.' He revered the Flag and he thirsted for a monetary consideration.

"Colonel Sellers has disappeared from the stage which he adorned. He died with the genial comedian, John T. Raymond, but his prototype survives, numerous, on other and broader stages. The Star Spangled Banner, oh, does it still wave?

"It does. It waves vigorously, and it has an appropriation coupon attached to it, on ten thousand flagstuffs all over the country. It waves over the little red schoolhouse, and the school-committee man gets a percentage from the bunting manufacturer every time. . . .

"In fact, it is waving vigorously and, like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. As Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, remarked the other day:

"This peculiar kind of patriotism, which waves the flag in one hand and plunders the people with the other, is getting entirely too common and is working infinite harm."

"Thanks to Shakespeare, we are a little suspicious of the lady who 'doth protest too much'; and it is pardonable to suspect the sincerity of the patriot who, in a time of absolute peace, feels impelled to fly the flag of our country all the time and avow his willingness to die, even of old age, in its defense.

"When Artemus Ward went to Richmond at the close of the war, he found many ardent newly made Unionists. Concerning one of them he wrote:

"I met a man to-day. I am not at liberty to tell his name, but he is an old and influential citizen of Richmond, and sez he, 'Why I've been fighting agin the Old Flag! Lor' bless me, how singular!' He then borrowed five dollars of me and bust into a flood of tears."

"The Old Flag, God bless it! is worthy of better supporters. It should not be desecrated to party uses. Still less should it be degraded to sectarian uses. It is the noblest ensign that ever a nation honored. But it should be kept uncontaminated by politics as by trade. The people who would use it for either are not true Americans in fact or spirit. They are knaves and charlatans, who would be just as ready to prostitute any sacred emblem to their selfish partizan ends. 'Old Glory' is too holy a symbol to be monopolized by any party, creed, or faction; and 'patriotism' of the kind which would so employ it, has been truly defined as 'the last refuge of a scoundrel.'"—*The Pilot (Cath.)*, Boston.

"It is a pity," remarked Senator Frye, in private conversation with his own great soul, 'that we are at peace with Great Britain. Else we might acquire Canada by conquest and thus round up our possessions to the North.' Then there is Mexico; why not cross the Rio Grande? The Bahamas are ours by rights. And while we are on the subject, what's the matter with the British Islands? There are too many people in the world any way. Let's kill somebody."—*The Times-Herald (Dem.)*, Chicago.

## HARVARD ABOLISHES INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.

**I**NTERCOLLEGIATE football contests are now finally forbidden to Harvard undergraduates. The Faculty, after considerable discussion, has decided to take this extreme step, in spite of the hope of the athletic committee of the university that certain reforms recommended by it would entirely eliminate the objectionable features of intercollegiate contests. The undergraduates are said to be "up in arms," and there is talk among them of abolishing football altogether as a protest against the summary action of the Faculty, which, they claim, has "torn" from them their most manly sport. It is believed, however, that wiser counsel will prevail, and that the students will submit in the hope of a reconsideration of the vote by the Faculty at some future time.

In the Press, the wisdom of the Faculty's action is seriously questioned, and only a few newspapers unreservedly applaud the decision. We append a few of the comments:

"There will be opposition, censure, and possibly an organized effort to accomplish the revocation of the vote. Taking it for granted, however, that Harvard will not meet any other college elevens this year, it may not be idle speculation to consider what effect the example of the largest university will have upon the others. Yale and Princeton alumni have already grumbled considerably about the evils of the sport, and, though their disapprobation has not been so powerful as that of Harvard graduates, the edict from Cambridge will probably carry not a little weight in New Haven and Princeton. It has been a severe blow to football, from which it may not recover. If it does survive the present feeling of opposition, it will doubtless be greatly improved by the process of overhauling which it has received. It is not to be doubted for a moment, if football is abandoned at Harvard, that it will lose much of its prestige all over the country. In preparatory schools the effect of Harvard's example may not be so prominent, and there are some reasons for believing that football is much better suited for young boys than for college men. But one thing is certain. Football will not die the easy death that any other form of sport might."—*The Journal*, Boston.

"While there are some pretenses of doubt as to what this action means, there can be only one interpretation put upon it. It means that Harvard has abolished the game, and that other colleges will be obliged to follow suit. That such a course was inevitable has been sufficiently plain for several months. There has been a great deal of anxiety 'to save the game' among the graduates and undergraduates, but the Faculty of Harvard have been more anxious to save the cause of learning, and have adopted the surest course possible to that end. What a pitiable figure the colleges of the present day would have cut in the eyes of posterity if, in order to 'save the game,' they had let the cause of learning go by the board; yet this is what many of them, egged on by the clamor of graduates, were in danger of doing. Harvard has saved the cause for them, and within a few years they will all be grateful to her for her courage in doing so. The devotees of the game will weep for a season, but their sorrow will be short-lived and sanity will speedily resume sway in their minds. No college ought to give up an amusement which does so much for health, for morals, and even religion, simply because the team cannot play with another college. In fact, the necessity of having two teams in each college, in order to keep it going, will extend the blessings of the game to twice as many as now profit by it."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

"Why could not the Harvard Faculty wait? What necessity was there for this instant condemnation? A decent respect for the Athletic Committee, which had declared against the game unless certain incidents and surroundings of it were done away with, should have prompted delay. A decent respect for the opinions of a large number of the graduates of the college should have restrained the Faculty from executing football before it had a chance to reform. . . . The game will go on at the other colleges, although the pionocephalic paranoiacs, who hate football, are already cheeping as if the game were dead or going to die at the command of a number of gentlemen, a few of whom were never young and most of whom are perhaps over young to know

what they are doing. And they are doing a somewhat serious thing. We leave out of consideration their discourtesy to the Athletic Committee, but their vote virtually says to the youths of Harvard and of every college with whom Harvard has played football, 'You are not gentlemen and you can't be trusted to play like gentlemen.' And if this vote is not rescinded, what is to become of all the youthful passion and exuberance which have found vent in football? It will make itself heard and felt, we fear, in the unseemly riotous fashion of the collegians of twenty-five years ago."—*The Sun, New York.*

"Healthy and athletic college men will hardly be content to sit still and pore over their books for the three months before Christmas without any excitement. If they are not allowed the excitement of football, it is too likely that they will seek the unhealthier excitement of dissipation. And not only will many men who now play football, and keep straight, go to the devil if football is given up, but they will drag down with them a good many more. It takes more than one man to gamble, and it usually takes more than one to go into town. And as football men are and will be, with or without football, the most popular men in the classes, weak-minded persons will take a peculiar pride and pleasure in walking the primrose path in their company."—*Harvard Advocate, Cambridge.*

"This action on the part of the Harvard Faculty has and can have no effect in discouraging clean, healthy, honest athletic sport in American colleges. On the contrary, the prohibition of football is an encouragement to a higher and better standard in intercollegiate sport. Certain muscles are developed, certain faculties are strengthened by practise in boxing; but if the Harvard Faculty prohibits prize-fighting among students, it is foolish to assert that the athletic spirit among the undergraduates has been or will be weakened by such a prohibition. Anything that tends to bring about high, clean, manly standards in intercollegiate sports is to be commended heartily; and for that reason *The Advertiser* is cordially in sympathy with the action of the Harvard Faculty."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

#### "OMNIBUS INJUNCTIONS" ON TRIAL.

THE arguments in the Debs case were made before the United States Supreme Court last week. Attorney-General Olney was chief counsel for the Government, and ex-Senator Lyman G. Trumbull was senior counsel for Mr. Debs. In an editorial in *The Boston Journal* we find a brief summary of the contentions on both sides, together with an impartial reference to the difficulties of the problem presented to the court. We quote from it:

"In the case of Eugene V. Debs and his associates, to which the Supreme Court of the United States has been giving its attention, the really important question is whether there is sure and adequate penalty for such crimes as were committed during the railroad strike of last Summer; or whether it is permissible for organized bodies of men to stop trains, block interstate commerce, destroy property and take the business interests of the country by the throat. But the question which the Supreme Court is called upon to decide is not this, but whether the Government was right in resorting to the Equity Courts. In a word, it is not so much Debs and his associates as it is the so-called 'Gatling-gun injunction' which was brought to bear upon the Chicago rioters that is on trial.

"The contention which Attorney-General Olney made in behalf of the Government was in substance this: That Federal legislation has put interstate railroad transportation into the exclusive keeping of the United States, and prohibited all interference with it from any quarter; that in July, 1894, interstate transportation was being interfered with in Illinois, and the interference was on a gigantic scale; and that the duty of relieving interstate transportation from the fetters put upon it by Debs and his associates devolved, beyond all question, upon the United States. This being the case, it was bound to invoke the equity powers of the courts, because equitable remedies were peculiarly applicable, and criminal prosecutions and actions for damages were entirely inadequate.

"On the other hand, the argument of the petitioners for release on habeas corpus is that the Equity Court had no power to grant such an injunction, and that the injunction was therefore a nul-

lity; and that the proposition of the Government amounted to the assertion that a court might punish without regard to fact, and imprison without regard to law, and that no other court could interfere.

"Whatever the decision of the Supreme Court may be, it can scarcely be regarded with unalloyed satisfaction. If the action of the lower court is sustained, Debs and his associates, instead of being punished after trial by a jury for crimes which they committed, will be punished for contempt of court at the order of a Judge, under conditions which many even among conservative men must regard as menacing to individual liberty. On the other hand, if the decision is favorable to the petitioners, it will be broadly interpreted as giving a warrant to arbitrary and lawless acts. There is possible mischief either way."

#### THE INCOME-TAX AS A DEAD LETTER.

CAN the collection of the income-tax be successfully prevented and resisted even if the United States Supreme Court shall pronounce it valid? The Treasury Department is said to be worried over the discovery of serious administrative deficiencies in the income-tax law, which, if taken advantage of by those liable to pay, would render the law a practical nullity. Thomas E. Harland, a former officer of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has prepared a brief showing that, as the law stands, no person or corporation can be punished for refusing to make the required return of income. The law merely requires them to answer the questions put by collectors, and to pay according to the collectors' estimate. Now, as there are only 126 collectors provided for in the law for the entire country (and as the deputy-collectors cannot, under a decision rendered thirty years ago, visit tax-payers for the purpose of assessment), it is pointed out that if all persons and corporations wait until collectors personally call upon them, the whole machinery of assessment and collection must break down.

Mr. Harland's contention is considered as sound by many eminent lawyers, and the newspapers opposed to the income-tax are urging liable persons and corporations to adopt this passive method of resisting the enforcement of the law.

**Suspend the Law.**—"It is obvious that if every citizen subject to the income-tax waits for the collector to call upon him, as Mr. Harland contends that he has the right to do, the tax cannot be collected with impartiality and thoroughness. The collector must, in the first instance, determine who of the many in his collection district are subject to tax. He must then call in person upon each one subject to tax and demand his return of income. If required, he must sit down with him and make out the return from data furnished by the tax-payer. Not until this process has been gone through with can the collector add any penalty to the tax.

"It would require the services of an expert accountant for several months to decide as to the amount due from some of the larger corporations. Even when it is determined, an appeal can be taken from the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Doubtless the collector might make a wholesale determination of the questions of fact involved in the assessment of the amount due, but this would be so obvious an exercise of arbitrary authority that it would hardly stand the scrutiny of the courts, were we to assume that it would be approved upon an appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. . . .

"Lawyers in this city, in Boston, and elsewhere, are very generally advising their clients to refrain from voluntarily making a return of income, and to wait for the collector to call. A universal adoption of this practise will paralyze the hands of the Government, and will permit the greater part of those subject to the income-tax to escape payment, because of the inability of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, with its inadequate force of collectors, to make a proper demand upon them. If the law cannot be enforced with justice and impartiality, because of the default of Congress, action under it should be suspended until its defects can be remedied."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

**The Worst Course Possible.**—"This is bad advice—to employ no stronger term. Mr. Harland and the lawyers who agree with

him may be sound in their contention as to the legal rights of the tax-payers. It may be possible for the latter, through concerted action and the interposition of various technical objections and details of action, utterly to defeat the collection of the tax for this year at least. But with what result aside from the saving of the tax money? They will, in the first place, have made the calling of an extra session of Congress inevitable to provide new revenue. Unless the income-tax is very generally paid, the fiscal year will show a deficit of nearly \$50,000,000, and the new fiscal year will be begun with a current monthly deficit of some \$4,000,000. This will mean a further delay in the anticipated business revival and an upsetting of all present calculations in the world of commerce by the uncertainty of where Congress will go to get new revenue.

"But more serious yet will be the example set by a high and influential class in the State of what will appear to the common mind as something closely akin to lawlessness—the employment of subterfuge and evasion, which is not materially different from open violation of law. Such conduct must, of course, serve further to embitter class feeling in the nation, and strengthen the influences which have led to the imposition of so much of a Federal income-tax as we now have. If this present tax is of the nature of a reprisal of the poor of the State upon the rich, such conduct will simply invite further reprisal, as well as a greater disregard and contempt of law on the part of labor unions.

"A worse course could not be advised. It is calculated to injure the complainants by as much as they will gain from the saving of one year's tax, through the disturbance of industry and trade that would be caused. And it is admirably calculated to make their position in the midst of an overwhelming majority of the poorer classes vastly more isolated and uncertain and dangerous as respects their property rights than it has been made so far by income-tax legislation. The best thing the people subject to this tax can possibly do now is to pay what seems to be called for voluntarily, promptly, and honestly."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

#### REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL DISCONTENT.

TREATMENT naturally depends on diagnosis. In the matter of social discontent, a man's remedies for it may be inferred from his ideas as to the causes of the disorder. Mr. Henry Holt, who gave us his views on the causes of the prevailing discontent among the laboring classes in an article in the February *Forum* (LITERARY DIGEST, February 23), suggested, by implication, the remedies he deems needful. But he recurs to the subject in the March number of the same magazine, and presents an elaborate statement of his remedies. He starts out by affirming that he does not believe there is any single remedy that could be immediately applied and found efficacious. Nature's processes, he says, are slow, and "there is no more reason to believe that now, all of a sudden, all men are going to become capable or enjoy the results of capability than that they are all at once to become strong and beautiful." Gradually, he continues, poverty has been cured, "but it has been cured like weakness and ugliness and disease, by regular processes of evolution, promoted, of course, by intelligence and morality." The question, therefore, according to Mr. Holt, is simply whether the *rate* by which improvement is effected can be accelerated by any positive action. And he answers it in the affirmative. We can do a good deal by promoting free competition, education, and morality—three categories which, in Mr. Holt's view, include what remedies there are for social discontent. Free competition would secure to the laborer the full product of his labor, and all efforts should be directed toward making competition as free as possible. To quote:

"If competition were perfect, wages would be an exact measure of production. The employers competing against each other would pay labor all that the laborer's production would justify, and pay each laborer according to his productive capacity. Injustice comes from one man getting another 'in a hole' where he cannot compete, or from taking advantage of him when he is there by no fault of his own. If he is there by his own fault,

perhaps strict justice, aside from altruism, does not require that he should be relieved; yet it does require that any advantages which may accrue to anybody else from his being in that position, should be equitably shared with him. Competition for those advantages, if it were perfect, would secure him this, *but*, if competition were perfect, it would prevent any man capable of producing anything from being in a position where he could not exchange his productive capacity for value. It may be objected: 'But men, even when healthy and capable, are constantly getting into trouble because their trades are overcrowded.' True! But perfect competition implies that in response to demand, labor and capital could be instantly shifted from one industry to another—that trades making more than average would at once be entered into by men—enterprisers and laborers alike—from trades making less than average, and so all trades kept healthily and evenly productive. It also implies that laborers would not be forced to take what they could get at any one time or place or even in any one trade, but could instantly find the trade most actively responding to demand, and therefore most needing their services. By this time the objector is probably ready to say: 'There's no sense in presupposing any such cases in any society which we (not including Mr. Bellamy, of course) can imagine, and your notion of perfect competition is a pure ideal.' That is just what I want the objector to say, and want to say myself. Perfect competition is a pure ideal, and what is worse, there are against it, as against all ideals, innumerable obstacles—time and space (as already said) obstructing each person's being just where and when he is needed, the imperfections of financial arrangements, the limits of knowledge, the uncertainties of nature, and, in fact, of all the conditions of production. And yet, despite all the obstacles, perfect competition is an ideal toward which all civilization is progressing, which is brought nearer by every discovery that conquers time and space or friction of any kind, which all the sciences, especially Economics, are laboring toward, and which every man should strive for."

Strikes and trades-unions, when properly directed, are, in Mr. Holt's view, efforts to promote freer competition and remedies for industrial injustice. It is well that workmen should be organized in responsible bodies with whom employers may treat on equal terms. Labor organizations, too, are an essential preliminary to the formation of boards of conciliation and arbitration, in the educative power and influence of which lies the great hope of the future. Mr. Holt also favors improved methods of taxation, the abolition of tariffs, and the repeal of class legislation. These reforms would all prove to be important remedies for social discontent.

All of the remedies thus far indicated do not, however, meet the two great needs of the laborer, which, according to Mr. Holt, are: the development of his managerial and inventive ability, and the conversion of his savings into capital used by himself. To accomplish these ends through the State, says Mr. Holt, is simply impossible, and he points out the two agencies which have been and are doing enormous work toward the desired end. We quote:

"One is profit-sharing. To draw a theoretic distinction true in principle, but, like most economic distinctions taken separately, a little finer than always obtains in practise, managerial ability takes the varying profits, while labor without it cannot rise above fixed wages. But even on this principle, under perfect competition, a laborer exercising any managerial ability—economizing work and material, fitting his work into his neighbor's, or doing any of the thousand things which distinguish an intelligent workman from a routine one—would get, in addition to the wages that the merely routine workman receives, a share of manager's profits. In practise, of course, to thus justly distribute the profits of management is impossible: but something of it is roughly done where wages vary with the capacity of the workman, or where there is a sliding scale. . . .

"The other agency akin to profit-sharing is, of course, cooperation; and so far it seems, in some aspects, to have been more successful. But naturally this is most generally the case in industries where the genius of the captain of industry is least needed. Cooperation has that great disadvantage as compared with profit-sharing—it lacks the captain. But it holds out the

hope of great advantages in making the laborer both his own manager and his own capitalist. That of course would offer an ideal education in the relations of Labor, Ability, and Capital, which education will be needed until the laborer has enough of the last two to satisfy him. Spasmodically, cooperation has been tried through all history, but continuously and increasingly only for just half a century, and that at a rate which (to one who, like me, was familiar with it thirty years ago, and has until lately lost sight of it because of other interests) is simply astounding."

Cooperative production, says Mr. Holt, may eventually absorb all industry. It is a remote possibility, of course, but it is a much saner dream than the alternate one of State Socialism. As the chief agent for realizing this dream, Mr. Holt relies on education. He favors manual training in the schools and the teaching of economic and social subjects in the colleges. The education should be from current events, and practical, instead of dogmatic. On this point Mr. Holt says:

"I do not think we have any idea of the power of education as a remedy for the social discontent, because, in any rational sense, we have but just begun to try it. Thirty odd years ago, Yale, the college I knew best, while it had plenty of teachers of theology, Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and a fair supply in physical science, had not one whose specialty was economics or history, or even a language in which any modern contributions to economics or history have been made—not even the language of Adam Smith, though of course we could have studied him if we had had the chance, and I mention the lack of a professor of English merely as throwing light on the general situation. But we had no chance to study Adam Smith or any other real economist. Even Mill, though he was the acknowledged authority on the science until nearly a score of years later, was closed to us. He was an 'infidel,' as, the score of years later, was Spencer, whose 'Study of Sociology' the then president ruled out of the course. So a scholar whose specialty was Greek and, later, international law, put us through parrot-like recitations in economics from a compilation that I often incline to think the very worst book I ever saw, and my trade leads me to see a good many bad ones. What was true of Yale was virtually true everywhere. Of course few if any of the men educated in this fashion have developed well in economics, but they nevertheless include, in various situations, most of the present leaders of popular opinion, and they naturally led it—nowhere. What wonder that the politico-economic progress of the country, instead of being a steady course toward a definite end, is a zigzag of 'landslides'?"

### REVIVAL OF OLYMPIC GAMES.

AN announcement that will interest every one "possessed of any tincture of classical scholarship, or retaining any dim remembrance of schoolboy study" (to use the language of *The New York Tribune*), is that which comes from Athens in regard to the proposed revival of the Olympic games in Greece. At a meeting recently held under the presidency of the heir to the Greek throne, a program was drawn up for a great international athletic contest to be held next year in Athens. Details of the plan are wanting, and it is not known just how far the features of the ancient Olympic games are to be reproduced. Wealthy citizens of Athens have promised to offer prizes.

Commenting on this announcement, *The Tribune* says:

"After being suspended for the trifling space of 1,500 years, the Olympic games, which figure so conspicuously in the history of the pre-Christian era of ancient Greece, are about to be revived—for the first time since the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius. . . . Next to the fights in Homer, the chariot races, the boxing matches, and the athletic games of the ancient Greeks appear to many as the most human feature about a race which we are accustomed to regard as almost mythological.

"We have yet to learn from M. de Coubertin, the honorary secretary of the committee formed at Athens by the Duke of Sparta, as to how far the features of the old Olympic games are to be reproduced in their modern revival. Ladies, for instance, were not allowed to be present at the Olympic games in ancient times, and if they ventured to cross the Alpheus during the fes-

tival they were ungallantly hurled from an adjacent rock. They might, it is true, enter their horses for the races, but they were not permitted to see them run. It is to be hoped that there will be no disability of this kind in the new Olympia. As all forms of athletics are to be represented, the feminine athlete will not care to be left out, and it is even probable that the fervid wheels of the lady cyclists may yet be seen whirling round the classic course at Elis.

"Nor will cycling be the only feature of sport mentioned on the program to which the ancient Greeks were strangers. For Alcibiades, who has come down in the pages of history as one of the leading sportsmen of old Olympian days, certainly never knew anything about rifle-shooting, pigeon matches, or football."

*Harper's Weekly* makes the following reflections concerning the new Olympiad:

"Are the men of to-day better than their fathers were? The question is not a conundrum, nor does it refer to the virtues and graces which adorn life in general, but is, in fact, merely an inquiry whether our young men can run faster, jump farther, and row better than those of former generations. Possibly, after all, it doesn't matter very much whether we can or not, yet it would be some satisfaction to know. If the young men of the day do not excel in these things, it will not be for want of opportunity, nor will the failure arise from the absence of inducements to practise them. The very latest of these promises to be the most ambitious. Next year is to see the revival in a Nineteenth-Century dress of the Olympic games of classic antiquity, and it is intended thus to inaugurate the international athletic carnival to be celebrated every fourth year, beginning with 1896. There is already an international committee, an international program, and doubtless there will shortly be an international subscription list sent round to provide for the worthy celebration of the event. Athens, indeed, and not the classic Elis, is to furnish the first place of meeting, Paris the next, with London, Berlin, and possibly New York to supply the stadium, and swell the entrance and grand-stand receipts. Could the shades of Pindar and other Grecian worthies be consulted it is more than probable that they might object to some of the arrangements; but, after all, a revival is always a revival with a difference. The Greece of twenty-three centuries ago is dead—more dead, if possible, than Julius Cæsar—and the attempt to resurrect it entire, even if successful, would probably not be worth the trouble."

### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Cuba tired—  
Spain fired—  
British lion a-glaring.  
France fresh—  
Blust'ring Gresh'—  
Nicaragua r'aring.  
Japs advance—  
China pants—  
Venezuela spitting.  
So they go—  
All is woe—  
Nations' peace a-flitting.

—*The Press, New York.*

WITH Spain, Nicaragua, and Great Britain on his hands, the President is duly thankful that Congress is not there also.—*The Post, Chicago.*

THE best thing Spain can do with Cuba is to put it on the bargain counter the first day that Uncle Sam goes shopping.—*The Call, San Francisco.*

SPAIN discovered this country 400 years ago, and is now apparently trying to ascertain if it has a backbone.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

AFTER all, the Harvard Faculty is cute. By issuing an edict against football, it prevents the Harvard students from getting so many thrashings from Yale.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

MR. NEWMAN (tearfully)—"Maud, I'm sure you don't love me as you used to. We've been married only two months, yet you've bolted your dinner to hurry away to the Municipal Protective League." Mrs. Newman—"Hush, Willie. Your tears quite unwoman me, dear. Be a good, brave little husband, and I'll hurry home and bring you a lovely box of cigarettes."—*The Herald, New York.*

"I UNDERSTAND," said the visitor, "that you haven't lynched a man in this community in six weeks."

"No," replied the old inhabitant, "the weather's been so bad we jest couldn't get out!"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

PENOLOGIST—"Our prisons and penitentiaries are a disgrace to civilization. The convicts are abused, uncared for, and poorly fed. Can you suggest a remedy?"

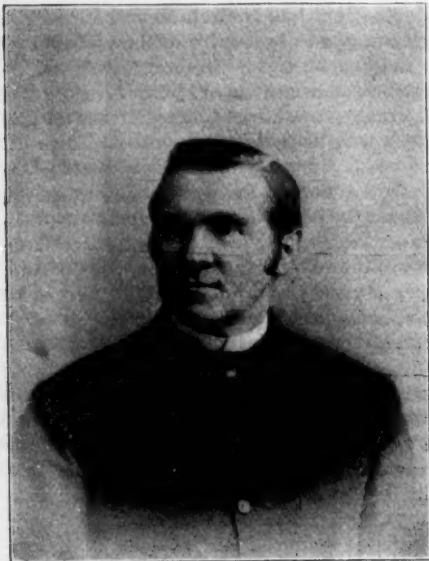
Philanthropist—"Yes; let 'em keep out of such places."—*Puck, New York.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

## GEORGE W. SMALLEY'S RETURN TO AMERICA.

THE return of Mr. Smalley to this his native country after an absence of many years, during which time his professional work has kept his name in prominence here and abroad, is a matter of considerable interest. Mr. Smalley has resigned the post of London correspondent of *The Tribune*, and has accepted the position of New York correspondent of *The Times*, London.

Mr. Arthur Stedman, writing for *The Dial*, devotes nearly the whole of his customary space to this topic (under date of March



G. W. Smalley

9), remarking that the New York press has ignored it editorially without exception, and suggesting that *The Tribune* has perhaps done so because of its unwillingness to admit "the loss of one who has shed such luster on its pages," and the other daily papers "for fear of seeming to proclaim *The Tribune's* excellence now or formerly." Mr. Stedman speaks of Mr. Smalley's new position as being "among the more interesting literary announcements made this

year," and gives as his reason for so characterizing the event the fact that much of Mr. Smalley's work as correspondent may be classed as literature, adding that "the general correspondent of a great newspaper holds a half-way position between the newspaper-man and the creative writer, for it sometimes devolves upon him to write for all time as well as for the passing moment." We quote as follows from Mr. Stedman's letter:

"It is now thirty-three years since Mr. Smalley joined the editorial staff of *The New York Tribune*, having proved his ability as an all-around newspaper man by brilliant reporting in the field during the first year of the Civil War. In 1866 he was sent to report the war between Prussia and Austria, and the following year he became London correspondent of his paper. It is believed by some people here that on Mr. Greeley's death, in 1872, the mantle of the great editor might naturally have fallen upon Mr. Smalley's shoulders; but circumstances brought about a different arrangement, and he was content to retain his London position. As to Mr. Smalley's ability to edit a great paper, I am free to say that I think there are but two other men in this country with equal qualifications—and fate has decreed that one of these should be his bitterest enemy. The other, of course, is Mr. Dana.

"Mr. Smalley, then, has for twenty-eight years presented to us varying pictures of London and Continental social and political life. He has been a constant attendant at 'functions' of every character; he has held high converse with leaders of every type, even with royalty itself; and he has at the same time kept a careful watch upon the manifestations of the arts and the sciences. In all this he has assumed the attitude of a candid friend of both the American continent and the British archipelago, and has never hesitated to express his views as to the past, present, or future conduct of any living person. One may then feel quite at liberty to speculate upon his probable career as

New York correspondent of *The London Times*. In a cabled extract from an interview, he is represented as saying: 'My experience in London has taught me how American life ought to be represented in order to interest the British public, and to doing this I shall devote myself.' On the face of it, this statement seems a little discouraging, as if to imply that there were any need of interesting the British public in American life, and that the true perspective must be altered in order to do so. I am proud of Mr. Smalley, as a Yale man, and as an American; but I have sometimes felt that his attitude toward his fellow-countrymen was slightly deprecatory, as distinguished from the sturdy assumption of Mr. Lowell, for instance. This attitude has been shown in the recent controversy with Mr. Hutton over the Carlyle memorial, in which the Curtis memorial has been brought up. The fact is that unless such a scheme as the Carlyle memorial appeals naturally to those to whom it is presented, it ought to be dropped; and the names of princes and potentates of Church and State should not be dragged in to give it life. As for the Curtis memorial, all that our British friends have done about it is to inquire, 'Who is Curtis, anyhow?'

"An absence of thirty years from one's native land gives large opportunities for observation and comparison. Will Mr. Smalley be equal to these? I believe that he can be. He has lately been in this city, and he has written his impressions of his visit to *The Tribune*. It is a trifle discouraging to find that they have most to do with the gilded interiors of fashionable New York houses of entertainment, and with those true exotics, often grafted upon sturdy native stock, the New York society girl and married belle. Does Mr. Smalley really consider these the choicest flowers of republican culture? We shall see; and also we shall see whether he chooses to take his view of American life through the opalescent windows of our Fifth Avenue palaces. It is not necessary, far less than the other, that he should look through the dingy windowpanes of what a pompous candidate for the laureateship has called our 'new Grub Street.' Let Mr. Smalley keep clear of all entangling alliances, either with the residents of millionaires' row or with the literary shysters unfortunately so numerous in this city."

## IMPUDENCE OF LITERARY WOMEN.

WE hasten to disclaim on our own part any general sentiment that might be embodied in the above title. We merely adapt a caption from the body of an article treating of literary women, which we find in *Lippincott's* for March. This essay is by J. W. Abernethy, who, recognizing the worthy contributions that have been made to literature by some women, seems to be apprehensive that the sex exhibits traits not very promising for exaltation of the art of writing. Mr. Abernethy thinks it "not altogether surprising that woman has romped a good deal in the delectable fields so suddenly opened, sometimes with startling unrestraint, like the hoidenish school-girl let loose from her tasks, and with disheveled and breathless eagerness has too frequently exposed her frailties to the unchastened wind." For such insinuations we can only leave Mr. Abernethy in the hands of his adversaries, while we proceed to gather his thoughts. He holds that the beauty, delicacy, ideality, and grace of femininity are as necessary in literature as in society; that as a revealer of herself and her sex, as a preacher of the beatitudes of moral and spiritual refinement, as a prophet of the ideal regions of womanhood, woman possesses in literature the possibility of a masterful influence upon life; that she may view all life, but she must write about it from the view-point of the woman—not of the man. Touching this he says:

"But the literary woman has a mortal dread of being thought weak, assuming that femininity and weakness are synonymous in the general judgment of mankind. So she would make her writing strong, like the writing of men. She brings forth her gifts, the wine and meat of her sacrifice, and they are strong—so rank at times they smell to heaven. It does not matter that she possesses

'The heart to see with past man's brain and eyes.

Whatever man has done with head or hand, that she would do likewise. Realism is strong, so she cultivates realism, and

proves that she can Zolaize her pages with the best of the realists when she tries. She braces her nerves to the unnatural task until nothing repels or intimidates her. She determines to explore the remotest depths of truth, and with the intrepidity of the 'best swimmer' at a fashionable resort makes her reckless plunge and comes up with her fair form splashed with the slimy ooze of the bottom. The men standing by applaud her daring, but it is not the applause of genuine admiration. Landor came upon some of these female realists in his period, and called them, with a justice somewhat Rhadamanthine, 'swans of the cesspool.' Beauty may possibly be found in the low levels of human thought and passion, but the region is malarious, and the necessity for the exposure of woman in seeking it out does not yet exist."

Mr. Abernethy remarks that such "exhibition of literary impudence is neither womanly nor beautiful," and brands it as "ultimately hideous," "false and libelous," and "lacking the decorum of an honest intention."

"Names are not necessary [says he]: we all know clever young women who publish fiction and poetry that they themselves could not calmly read and discuss in a mixed company. When the screen of the printed page is removed, the blush of instinctive womanhood gives evidence of the unwarrantable temerity of permitting thoughts to run off the pen that would stain the tongue to utter. We wonder at the achievements of some of these young adventuresses, filled as they are with surprises of force, insight, and analysis, and evincing often a knowledge of good and evil too profound to be altogether compatible with innocence, one would think; but we wonder more at the common absence of feminine restraint of any evidence or recognition of the differentiation of sex. The assumption of authorship appears to include immunity from the elemental responsibilities inherent in the fact of womanhood and sexhood. . . .

"A reputation based upon the ability to be cleverly shocking and to mention the unmentionable with an ingenious amplitude of detail is not a reputation calculated to give dignity and seriousness to woman's candidature for the high places of honor in literature. If the 'eternal feminine' is to continue the influence it has maintained through the centuries on the side of grace, beauty, purity, reverence, romance, and ideality, the supreme opportunity of letters must be secured. It would be a calamity of wide-reaching effect if woman's entrance into literature should be found to mark the beginning of the decay of this peculiar differentiating influence upon social and individual life. When one reflects upon the grand possibilities afforded by literature for propagating the ideals and establishing the standards of culture most consonant with refined womanhood, one can hardly view without a shudder the indifference of brilliant women who trail their intellects in the dust and dirt of the profession, satisfied with the responsive gusto and guffaw of the vulgar throng. The high-priest of modern realism has sneered at the conservatism of decorous restraint as a principle of 'academic esthetics.' It is devoutly to be hoped that the women of literature at least will not feel bound to accept as a finality the logic of this sneer."

**Balzac to Have a Statue.**—"At last Balzac is to have a statue. It was shortly after the death of the author of the 'Comédie Humaine' that Alexandre Dumas the elder took in hand the collection of subscriptions for this purpose, and organized musical and dramatic performances to aid in erecting statues of Honoré de Balzac and Frédéric Soulié. But an unexpected obstacle to the completion of the undertaking was the stubborn opposition of Balzac's widow. In spite of Alexandre Dumas's remonstrances, Mme. de Balzac took legal proceedings to stop the collection of subscriptions. Although non-suited she gained her object, for the ardor of collectors and subscribers was effectually damped by her energetic opposition. The letter of Clesinger, the sculptor, to Dumas on this occasion is rather amusing. He wrote: 'My dear Dumas, I read in the papers that you have just received a notice from Mme. de Balzac to put a stop to our monuments. As far as I'm concerned I give you notice that I have not stopped my work, and that I believe I have a right, in spite of all the widows in the world, to make a statue of any great man I like. I don't know if Soulié has left a widow, and I never heard speak of Mme. Shakespeare or Mme. Racine. What I do know is that you shall have your statue all ready in a month. It is I who will give it. That's my subscription.'"—*The Bookseller*.

## TYRANNY OF THE MODERN NOVEL.

A DESIRE for the reformation of fictional writing seems to prevail everywhere. Occasionally the remedies suggested for the correction of alleged evils in novel-making run counter, but the fact remains that there is a growing opposition to fiction that violates long-tested and respected canons. One of the latest phases of fiction attacked is that of the controversial form. Mr. D. F. Hannigan contributes a brief treatise on this subject to *The Westminster Review* for March, in which he arraigns the controversialist in fiction as "a tyrant in the republic of letters." After a general review of the field of fiction, with remarks upon the faults and excellences of various styles, Mr. Hannigan says:

"The impartial critic must admit that the importation of analysis, controversy, and vague speculation into novels has seriously deteriorated their literary value. This fashion—for, after all, it is nothing better—was first extensively introduced by George Eliot, a writer whose great talent did not save her from that tendency toward pedantry which appears to beset all women of profound learning and fixed intellectual habits. The author of 'Daniel Deronda' had passed a considerable portion of her life in the society of metaphysicians and political economists. When she made her first experiment in novel-writing, she was no longer young. It must have been an effort for her to avoid philosophical dissertations in 'Scenes from Clerical Life' and 'Adam Bede.' She certainly lapsed from pure narrative in 'The Mill on the Floss.' She became more 'analytic'—in other words, more prosy—in 'Middlemarch,' and finally, in 'Daniel Deronda,' she developed into a philosopher expounding certain theories of life through the medium of fiction."

Mr. Hannigan believes that it would have been better for George Eliot's fame if she had never written "Daniel Deronda," and thinks that a few years hence readers will feel "as little tempted to touch that elaborate work of fiction as to turn over the dull pages of 'Theophrastus Such.'" He continues:

"But let us have done with the controversial novel. Let 'fad-dists' write pamphlets, and leave fiction alone. Our novelists should study the methods of Defoe, Fielding, and Scott, and avoid the faults of George Eliot. . . .

"The whole matter resolves itself into this: A novel is nothing more or less than a story. At first sight, this may appear to lower the dignity of fiction. But does it? Is it a small thing to portray human beings, to describe their loves, their joys, their sins, their sufferings, their triumphs—all their experiences from the cradle to the grave? The man or woman who can do this thoroughly is a great novelist. The mere controversialist who, borrowing the form of fiction, gives us a series of discussions instead of a story is not a novelist at all. Byron has called Fielding 'the prose Homer of human nature.' And what is Fielding? Only a story-teller; but all the same, in spite of the flippant criticism of Sarah Grand's Evadne, he still remains our greatest writer of fiction. Balzac, the great French novelist, whom M. Zola, perhaps wrongly, claims as a naturalist, was above all and beyond all a story-teller. The philosophy of 'La Comédie Humaine' is never obtruded on the reader. Let our novelists take the lesson to heart. Let them learn how to tell a story perfectly. One English writer of fiction of our time, whose recent death ere his powers had reached their full maturity must be sincerely regretted, could certainly spin a good yarn, but his books are all lopsided. Mr. Stevenson understood what narrative meant, but he apparently forgot that women constitute at least half the human race. The result is that even his best efforts are tales for men and boys—not novels."

"Let us hope that controversial fiction will soon disappear. It is a bore and a tyranny. Such books should be relegated to the region of tracts. Let it be remembered that the novelist's function is simply this—to write a natural story of human life. There is only one living English novelist who never forgets his true vocation—Mr. Thomas Hardy."

"How many characters are there in your play?" said the manager.

"Characters?" said the astonished dramatist. "Didn't I just tell you this was an up-to-date drama? Not a single person in the piece has even a shred of character."—*The Indianapolis Journal*.

### HOW IAN MACLAREN'S "BONNIE BRIER BUSH" GREW.

AS was the case with Miss Harraden's "Ships that Pass in the Night," Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," which is attracting much attention now, was much less the result of premeditated purpose or the outcome of overmastering impulse than an accident precipitated by friendly coaxing and stimulus. This is according to his own confession. Mr. James Ashcroft Noble relates, in *The Bookman*, the details of an interview that he had with the author soon after the appearance of his very successful book. Mr. Noble first read the book as a professional critic, and it so affected him to both laughter and tears that he determined to see and talk with the writer of it.

Having discovered that Ian Maclaren was the Rev. John Watson, of the English Presbyterian Church, he visited his home, at Sefton Park, and found a man who did "not look literary," who was "tall, strongly built, with cleanly carved, decisive features, and the steady, alert eyes which testify to a firm will and a perfectly poised nervous organization"—"one of those born leaders and helpers to whom a man or woman in what is colloquially called 'a tight place' might go with a sure expectation of receiving aid, guidance, comprehension, sympathy." We quote from Mr. Noble's narrative:

"You must have been collecting and arranging your materials for some time, and looking forward to the publication of this, or some similar book, at a suitable opportunity."

"No," replied Mr. Watson, "not even that. The existence of the book was entirely unpremeditated. It is as great a surprise to me as it is to any one; I can't even yet get over my wonder at it. Nothing could well be further from the lines of activity in which I had deliberately set myself to travel."

"Then how did it come about?"

"Ah, that's a very odd story. You perhaps know that Dr. Robertson Nicoll and I have been acquaintances for some time, and I have contributed to his magazine, *The Expositor*, a number of articles on my own class of subjects. Well, Nicoll is a wonderful man; he sees what nobody else can see; he's just 'no canny.' I forget how long it is since he began to bother me to write some sketches of Scottish life—he knew I could do it—so he said—and I must do it for him. He kept on—talk, talk, talk—in that queer, quiet way of his, and I answered nothing, because there was nothing to say. Then he began to write letters, and finally to send telegrams, and then I said, 'This is growing serious; I must put a stop to it.' And, you see, there was only one way of putting a stop to it; so I just followed the example of the unjust judge in the parable, and I sat down there and then and wrote a story which I sent off to him. I have every reason to believe that it was a very poor story; but it was all the better on that account, for it seemed that I could only convince him of my penury by exhibiting my rags. But oh, that man! as I said just now, he really is 'no canny.' I got the manuscript back, and with it a letter. I wish I had kept that letter; I should have liked to show it to you. But it ran something like this: 'I shall not print this story. It is not what I want, and not what I know that you can do. Write something else in your true vein, and send it to me soon.' You see Nicoll didn't know when he was beaten, but I knew when I was beaten. There was nothing for it but to give in, so I thought of some types of character which I had known in my Scottish parishes when I was a young minister

fifteen years or more ago, and I selected one or two of them, and wrote 'Domsie,' which, you remember, is the first sketch in the 'Brier Bush.' And, by the way, there is just one point which I should like to mention now. Some people seem curious about the 'originals' of this and that character in the stories. If the book continues to interest people I should like it to be known that there are no originals—that there is not a single portrait in the volume; the people are simply individualizations of types

that are familiar to every minister—or, for the matter of that, to every layman—in any Highland or semi-Highland parish. But I was telling you about 'Domsie.' This time I didn't receive the manuscript back again. I simply got a letter from Dr. Nicoll, the purport of which was that 'Domsie' had affected him much in the same manner that you were kind enough to say it had affected you. It was just what he wanted, and should appear in an early number of *The British Weekly*. Then he wanted more, and somehow the other stories came into shape, till finally the book was published. And there it is; but, as I have said, it is a surprise to me still."

"Well," I said, "I think that is one of the most curious histories of an imaginative work that I ever heard. The story most like it is that of how George Eliot was induced by G. H. Lewes to try her hand at fiction; but it is clear that when the idea was suggested to her she took to it much more readily and kindly than you did. The ordinary notion of imaginative creation is that it is the outcome of an irresistible impulse."

"It wasn't so in my case. I was not conscious of any power in that direction; and even now that the book is published, and you and other kind critics have said all sorts of pleasant things about it, I feel as doubtful about myself as ever."

### ZANGWILL ON IBSEN'S NEW PLAY.

MR. ZANGWILL asserts that Ibsen is one of the only three literary men to whom Europe listens; that Tolstoi and Zola share with Ibsen the supreme privilege of the world's ear. "Tolstoi's religion," he says, "everybody knows. Ibsen's is obscure, but no less inspiring. Even Zola is showing signs of dissatisfaction with a closed materialism." Mr. Zangwill conducts the critical department of *The Pall Mall Magazine*, from which we quote the following:

"The Ibsen boom is over! Pause, O Philistine, before praising my judgment. The 'boom' is over, but not Ibsen. Ibsen has arrived. He has settled down into the steady luminosity of the fixed star; he is no longer the wandering meteor, the dread portent, heralding plague and flame. On the Continent schools have long since arisen to which he is a reactionary. In England his broad-browed face, with its shock of white hair and its bushy white beard, is ceasing to be distinguishable from that of Father Christmas. Critics are even quarreling with one another for the honor of having discovered him. His plays are produced in London in their native tongue almost as soon as they are written—at any rate in 'copyright performances,' wherein distinguished persons mumble indistinct Norwegian. . . . Yes, decidedly the day of Ibsen is over, and his days are come. Ibsen is now a British institution; it is difficult to disentangle him from 'Trial by Jury' and 'Sunday Closing.'

"I opened his new play with fear and trembling, apprehending another 'Master-Builders.' But lo! I found it a miracle of lucidity. There is no reason why 'Little Eyolf' should not have been published as a Christmas story by the lamented Christian, Charles Dickens. Little Eyolf is only our old friend Tiny Tim over



IAN MACLAREN (REV. JOHN WATSON).

again. Though Ibsen's work strikes to the very root and purpose of life, his little cripple really suggests no deeper questionings of destiny than does Dickens's. Only the difference is that Ibsen sees there is a question, and Dickens does not. Indeed, very few of our novelists are alive to the significance of their own puppets. Cripples, like blind men with tapping sticks and highwaymen with horse-pistols, are merely picturesque properties. Although superficially the story of the life and death of little Eyolf is made to point a Dickensian moral of universal benevolence, Ibsen is trying after something much deeper. Why Eyolf became a cripple, and why Eyolf was drowned, this is what he wants to throw light upon; and in this play we see him groping after a law and a reign of moral causation as sure and as unswerving as causation in the physical world. Eyolf's life, like his death, was due to his parents' selfishness. From his death springs his parents' higher love and altruism, and thus little Eyolf has not lived in vain:

'There above the little grave,  
O there above the little grave,  
We kissed again with tears.' "

### THE POET IN AN AGE OF SCIENCE.

LIKE Goethe, like Tennyson, like Browning, the true poet must be a poet of optimism, not of pessimism. So writes Charles J. Goodwin, in *The New World*, in an essay devoted to consideration of the relations of poetry to an age of science, such as we are now living in. Mr. Goodwin regards science as the handmaiden of poesy, and believes that together they are to accompany religion, and that thus the destiny of man is to be achieved. He does not believe that the details of physical science should have much if any part in poetical thought, nor that the poet should make the doctrine of evolution, or any other scientific doctrine, the principal theme of his verse; but he does believe that science has taught us truths which may be used by the poet for the interpretation of higher knowledge. And he says that we have had enough of the poetry of doubt; that we now need "the strong guidance of one who shall show us the order in chaos, the hope in uncertainty, the beauty and glory of human life." To this he adds: "The field is ready—it is vacant."

The greater part of Mr. Goodwin's essay is given to a critical review of the poetry of William Watson, in whom he does not see the poet of the future. He says that the mastery of poetic art is Mr. Watson's greatest merit, but that the manner of his expression is more notable than the thought; and that his poems "seem to be the product of a time of spiritual darkness and shipwreck, of uncertainty and doubt and agnosticism." What Mr. Goodwin has to say about poets generally is of sufficient interest and importance to quote, and we extract as follows:

"There is, to be sure, a vast amount of fine poetry of deep significance that is nowadays rarely read at all; but it is not simply the desire for new things that impels us often to turn away from the 'classics' of past ages to seek in a new volume of verse some hitherto unrecognized genius. Those to whose tastes poetry appeals feel a natural and justifiable desire to see their own life, their thoughts, hopes, and fears, expressed in this immortalizing form of art; and as the life and thought of no two ages are alike, so the needs of none can be entirely satisfied by the great poets of all time. Every generation needs its own master, its own representative. To him we look for the clear and steady presentation of our life and our destiny; him we expect to discover an ideality in our surroundings of which we ourselves had not been conscious; in him, above all, we seek the comfort and inspiration of a superior nature, a deeper insight. If his verse is perishable, it still may serve the present need; if it be undying, then the world is richer by one great genius, and we of his time, among whom he has lived and thought, shall be known hereafter as we are.

"The first question we must put concerning each poet who comes under our examination, unless he is professedly imitative, is: Is he, in any true and noteworthy sense, a representative of his age? We have no right to expect the great universal poet,

the myriad-minded, who knows the men and manners of all ages as by instinct, and who comes and goes, we know not whence or whither. A poet of the second order—the greatest that is given to most ages—one who can transform into noble verse the deep and spiritual meaning of our own thoughts and purposes, our struggles and achievements, we may hope, if we are reasonably fortunate, to possess. Certain it is that we shall have poets of the third class—those who represent us faithfully, but only in our weakness, or in some single characteristic only, such as our esthetic tastes—great poets, it may be, but not universal even for their own age. Below these come the crowds of those who feel and sing as every other man has felt and sung, or those who sing as they have read, and feel nothing. Even this latter poetry may, in default of better, be worth writing and worth reading; but it is at least desirable to understand what sort of thing it is we write and read, how far it rises above or falls below the dull level of our fragmentary daily life."

**Grandmother Sings.**—"A letter from St. Petersburg says: 'A singer who attracts much interest in educated circles has recently come to the surface. It is a peasant woman seventy years of age, Irina Fedossowa, belonging to the government district of Olonez. She can neither read nor write, but can recite from memory nineteen thousand folk-songs and legends. Messrs. Barsson and Winogradow have already written down volumes of folk-songs and heroic legendary songs after her dictation. On Sunday the old mamma gave a public entertainment before an immense audience. She appeared a decrepit woman, her face wrinkled up, stumbling painfully to her seat; but once seated, with her hands folded in her lap, she appears rejuvenated by several decades; her voice sounds clear, and so is her enunciation. With her eyes sparkling she recited her songs; the language is flowery and full of high poetic sentiment. The public understood at once that before it was the embodiment of legendary lore, and applauded vigorously. The advent of Irina Fedossowa illustrated to-day how the songs of the Nibelungen and of Gudrun were perpetuated.'"—*The Musical Courier*.

### NOTES.

GRANT ALLEN writes to *The Saturday Review* as follows: "'The Woman who Did' was not written 'swiftly' and 'hotly.' It was written with long and calm deliberation. I spent five years in maturing it, before I ever put pen to paper. I spent several months in writing the first outline. I spent two years in re-reading, polishing, correcting it, till every episode, every sentence, every image, every epithet had been considered and reconsidered eight or nine times over. Good or bad, it is my best possible work. There is not a word in it which I desire to change. And though I may not have pleased your critic, yet I have certainly attained the end he denies; I have written what I consider to be a work of art, and I am ready to stand or fall by it. However much reviewers may differ from one, it is at least a natural and honest desire to be judged by what one is, rather than by what one is not."

ONCE Rossetti asked Whistler how he liked a sketch he had made for a picture. "It has good points," was the answer; "go ahead with it." A few weeks later he was asked about the picture. "Doing famously," said Rossetti; "I've ordered a stunning frame for it." Some time later Mr. Whistler saw the canvas, framed, but still virgin of paint-brush or paint. "You've done nothing to it," said Mr. Whistler. "No," replied Rossetti, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject, if you would care to hear it." When the recitation was over, Mr. Whistler said: "Rossetti, take out the canvas and put the sonnet in the frame."

THE report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language speaks of a steady advance during the past year. The number who presented themselves for examination in Irish in the schools of the National Board amounted to 1,051, as compared with 831 in 1893. The number of National School-masters who obtained certificates to teach Irish nearly doubled. There was also an increase of eleven in the number of schools in which Irish is taught under the National Board. The number of pupils who passed the intermediate examinations in Irish was equally satisfactory, amounting to 489, as compared with 379 in 1893, and 176 in 1892. The sale of the Society's books has also increased.—*The Athenæum*.

MISS STODDART'S biography of Professor Blackie is now almost ready for publication, although some delay may be expected while the Professor's correspondence, which has been placed in Miss Stoddart's hands, is gone through for material. The biography is almost certain to be of the greatest interest, and the biographer has already shown her capacity for such work in her sketch of the life of her father, Thomas Tod Stoddart, the Ettrick poet-angler, a book issued four or five years ago, which furnished Mr. Andrew Lang and other writers with a considerable amount of matter for articles.—*Literary World, London*.

WE notice numerous announcements of "literary suppers" in our weekly exchanges. We like these "literary suppers" as they are given in Georgia, where everybody has a good appetite and not one word is said on literary topics.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

## SCIENCE.

## INTELLIGENCE OF INSECTS IN SEARCH OF HONEY.

THE remarkable provisions in certain flowers to provide for their fertilization by insects has long been known to naturalists, having first been brought to general notice by Charles Darwin. But the ingenious arrangements on the part of the flower to insure that the honey-seeking insect shall come in contact with the pollen and so carry some of it away to another flower would be of little value did the insect not know its business. In an article in *Knowledge* (March 1), Rev. Alexander S. Wilson points out the importance to the vegetable world of intelligence and diligence on the part of their insect visitors. He says:

"The value of any set of fertilizing agents depends on the number of separate flowers which each individual visits; multiplying the visitors does not, therefore, compensate for their lack of diligence. The visit of a systematic worker is far more efficient than that of a less industrious insect; but this is due quite as much to intelligence as to diligence, for the careless or unintelligent can no more avoid entering the same flowers repeatedly than a number of separate insects working independently. Re-visitation not only does a flower no good, but involves loss, its pollen being brought back and applied to its own stigma instead of being transferred to another blossom. Insects which return to flowers already visited lose their time. In their own interest, therefore, the more intelligent will avoid overlapping, and their efficiency as fertilizers will increase in proportion."

As might have been expected, the most intelligent of all the flower-haunting insects is the bee. Some of its time-saving devices are described by Mr. Wilson. The first of these, which was noticed by the old Greek philosopher Aristotle, is the bee's habit of visiting the flowers of only one kind of plant in a single journey. Says Mr. Wilson:

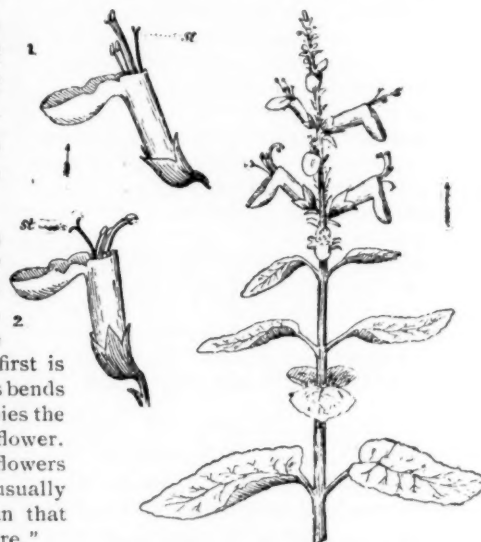
"A hive-bee paid nine successive visits to the same species of flower; one bumble-bee fifteen, and another eleven, passing over many other flowers. Mr. H. O. Forbes saw a bee visit thirty flowers of the dead nettle in succession, passing over other flowers, such as convolvulus, rubus, and solanum. This habit is very manifest, particularly in our native bees; when any plant is very abundant they may frequently be seen at work upon its blossoms almost continuously, for hours, if not for entire days. No doubt this is partly explained by the limited number of species whose flowers secrete nectar on any given day. A flower does not generally begin secreting until its essential organs are mature, since the need for economy presses upon the blossom as well as the bee. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Darwin's explanation is the true one. By keeping to one kind of flower at a time the insect gets familiar with its ins and outs, and can thus work more rapidly, while practise makes it expert, and thus time and labor are saved.

"The importance of this habit to flowers is very obvious. An insect which visits all kinds of flowers indiscriminately misplaces the pollen, carrying it to the stigma of a different species from that whence it was obtained. Constancy on the part of the visitor prevents the pollen being taken to the wrong flowers, where it would be quite wasted."

Mr. Wilson next calls attention to the fact that the value of an insect's visit to a plant is diminished unless its habits lead to the methodical application of the pollen of one flower to the stigmas of those of a different plant, flowers on the same plant not being so fertile, one with another. This is insured by the habit of working upward on a spike of flowers, entering the lowest ones first and then those just above. The advantage of this to the bee is that the lower and more developed flowers are more apt to contain nectar, and hence the bee does not waste his time. The advantage to the flower is that since the stamens or pollen-shedding parts develop sooner than the stigma or pollen-receiving part, the upper and younger flowers are in the male stage or are ready to give their pollen to the bee when the lower ones are in

the female stage; that is, are ready to receive it. Thus, when the pollen-carrying insect, working from below upward, comes directly from the upper flowers of one plant to the lower flowers of another, he is following the best possible method. The way in which stamens and stigma successively present themselves to the bee, so that he always gets pollen from the young flowers and gives it to the older ones, is shown by the structure of the wood-sage, of which we reproduce Mr. Wilson's illustration. He says:

"The stamens having shed their pollen bend backward over the upper edge, and the stigma which at first is behind the stamens bends forward and occupies the entrance of the flower. The number of flowers on each spike is usually much greater than that shown in the picture."



The Wood Sage (*Teucrium scorodonia*). 1, Young upper flower in male stage; 2, older lower flower in female stage; 3, stigma.

How natural stupidity hampers one who is seeking his daily bread as well in the insect world as with us human beings, is well shown by Mr. Wilson:

"Simple flowers have the honey exposed and easily accessible to all insects, but in more highly developed blossoms it is often so completely concealed that only intelligent visitors can discover it. Sprengel long ago noticed the stupid manner in which flies behave when searching for nectar. One of the carrion flies constantly misses its aim when trying to insert its proboscis into the flowers of Bistort. Beetles are equally awkward and make many ineffectual attempts to reach the honey of Erodium. Such stupidity is, however, characteristic only of short-lipped species, for it has been shown that structural adaptation and intelligence advance together. Among flower-haunting insects a long proboscis is indicative of a high grade of intelligence. Butterflies are especially deft, thrusting their proboscis into flowers and withdrawing it with astonishing swiftness and precision. The dexterity of the more specialized bees is almost equally great, though even bees may be seen sometimes fumbling about in vain for the entrance to the nectary on flowers with which they are not familiar. They soon recognize the value of the guiding lines on petals, and, following them, overtake more work. In this way they are induced to enter flowers in the manner most calculated to effect cross-fertilization. Less intelligent guests, unable to interpret the honey-guides, might remove the nectar without conferring any benefit on the flowers."

The importance of the social habit to the value of insects as fertilizers is next insisted upon, owing to the division of labor, and the author finally closes with the following interesting suggestion:

"Two Summers ago I had a good opportunity of observing how bees go about their work on a rich bed of white clover. On chilly days, when few insects were at work, they did not visit systematically, but only entered a few flowers on each head of clover. It seemed as though, reveling in abundance, they had relaxed their methods, and were acting on the generous principle of not reaping the corners of their fields; but perhaps the scanty secretion of the nectar, in consequence of the cold, might have something to do with it. Be this as it may, on sunny days, when many insects were at work, the bees behaved quite differently, seldom leaving a clover-head until they had exhausted every one of its numerous florets. The intense activity and the careful, systematic procedure of the little toilers suggested the idea that possibly the hum of neighboring workers exercised some influence upon their actions. Every one knows the kind of inspiration for work which one experiences when the sights and sounds of indus-

try are all around. Music is known to possess a remarkable charm for spiders, and there is not a little fascination about the notion that bees somehow stimulate and encourage each other by humming. In studying the organization of flowers, too, one is deeply impressed by the thoroughness with which Nature does her work; nothing is left to chance, no stone is upturned, no precaution omitted that can conduce to the end in view. Flowers, we might almost say, have honey for the diligent, the intelligent, the systematic worker; none for the careless, the capricious, or the idle. Nor is it otherwise in human experience, for nothing can be less remunerative than desultory work."

#### HOW AND WHY A GLACIER MOVES.

EVERY ONE knows that a glacier is a great river of ice, which, taking its rise among Alpine snows, moves slowly down some valley till it reaches a warmer place where it melts and flows away as water. Even those who have seen glaciers, however, scarcely realize how similar in many respects the flow is to that of a liquid. Water flows rapidly down a slope; molasses flows more slowly, but its movement is none the less a true flowing. The ice-mass of a glacier is more leisurely still; but its motion is like the yielding flow of a very viscous liquid, not the steady push of a solid mass. In *Knowledge*, March 1, P. L. Addison tells of one of the theories put forth by scientific men to explain this curious plasticity of large ice-masses. It is, perhaps, that which is now accepted by the largest number of authorities, and is not materially different from the theory of regelation put forth by Tyndall in his "Glaciers of the Alps." We quote the principal parts of Mr. Addison's article below:

"It is hardly necessary to point out that a glacier does not *slide* down the valley which contains it. The well-proved differential movement, the inequalities of the ground over which it passes, and the bends round which it has to turn, render sliding motion impossible. And besides this, the apparently rigid glacier creeps down slopes on which soft clay or loose shingle remain practically immovable.

"If we examine a piece of ice, say for example an icicle, we find that it is exceedingly brittle; if thrown down upon the ground, it breaks into many pieces. A piece of soft clay can be bent or compressed into any shape with ease, and yet an ice-sheet, of exactly the same composition as the icicle, will steadily flow down slopes so gentle that soft clay will stand on them without moving at all. When a bed of clay moves down a hillside, the particles of which it is composed slide past and roll over each other, till they come to a state of rest at the bottom, but as the ice could not behave in this manner, other causes must be sought to account for glacier motion.

"There is a peculiar irregularity in the movement of glaciers which probably first led to the discovery of the cause, and this is that the motion is quicker during the day than at night, and the Summer rate is often double that attained during the Winter. This shows that pressure from behind cannot be the cause of the motion, for, through the greater accumulation of ice and snow on the higher levels, the pressure must be greater during the Winter season when the movement is least. The fact that the motion of the ice-sheet is greater during the day than in the night, and in Summer than during Winter, naturally leads us to conclude that *heat* must indirectly have something to do with the phenomenon, for the movement is greatest during that part of the twenty-four hours when the ice is subjected to the Sun's rays, and in the warmer seasons of the year. An examination of the physical properties of the glacier will show how it can be affected by heat and yet, as a mass, remain in the form of ice.

"When a thin slab of ice is subjected to microscopical examination, it will be seen that it is not, as it appears to the naked eye, a homogeneous mass of solidified water, but a confused agglomeration of minute crystals, with cavities equally minute lying between them. A glacier is simply water in a crystalline state, and any motion in the mass involves the movement of the crystals of which it is composed.

"It has already been mentioned that the flow of the ice-sheet is quickest at the center and on the surface, and slowest at the bottom and against the sides of the valley; it follows, therefore, as

the motion is differential, that the ice crystals in the center of the glacier must pass by those composing the sides and bottom. This appears to raise a difficulty, for if the minute crystals were to *crush* past one another, owing to their traveling at different speeds, they would soon be ground to a fine powder. This does not, however, take place, and the ice-sheet remains a solid and brittle mass."

According to the theory that Mr. Addison is here expounding, the crystals move by melting and then recrystallizing under the influence of energy imparted by the Sun, just as the crystals of snow in a snowball melt and recrystallize under the warmth and pressure of the hand, making the mass of thousands of solid snow crystals act like a plastic substance. Says Mr. Addison:

"The method may be thus described: The heat of the Sun melts the ice on the surface of the glacier, and it contracts in bulk on becoming liquid, and flows downward by the aid of gravitation into the interstices between the ice-crystals below. Here the water is no longer influenced by the Sun's rays, and again becomes crystalline, but the crannies and corners into which it has found its way are not suitable in shape to contain it in the form of crystals, and therefore in parting with its heat it employs that irresistible force due to crystallization to make the cavities larger. In other words, it pushes away the molecules surrounding it down the path of least resistance. But we must not forget that the molecules of water on becoming re-crystallized part with latent heat. This heat is taken up by adjacent molecules of ice, which, in their turn, become water, flow downward and exert pressure in the process of re-crystallization. Thus, little by little, and from molecule to molecule, the heat derived from the Sun is transmitted through the length and breadth of the glacier. The action is not at one place alone, but permeates the whole mass. We must look upon the glacier as an agglomeration of moving molecules, which, having utilized gravitation to enable them to flow downward when in a liquid state, follow up that movement by an overpowering pressure produced during their process of re-crystallization."

#### MICROBES THAT SWARM IN THE AIR.

THE public understands pretty well by this time, that the water it drinks, the air it breathes, and the Earth it treads, all teem with myriads of micro-organisms. But how these can be counted, what good or harm they do, and under what conditions they vary in number, are not so well known. In an interesting article on "Some Recent Researches on the Air" in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, London, February, Mr. C. M. Aitman enlightens us on some of these points. We quote from the article below:

"To the unassisted eye, the presence of even any solid particles in the air is, as a rule, entirely invisible. We say this is so *as a rule*; for there are circumstances when the solid particles in the air are rendered visible. Every one is aware of the appearance of a stream of sunlight introduced through a slit or hole in the shutter of a darkened room. Under such circumstances, the air through which the sunlight passes is seen to be full of minute dust particles; yet the 'gay motes' which are thus seen to 'people the sunbeam' constitute, after all, only a very insignificant fraction of the total number the air contains—for thousands of them are far too minute to be visible to the naked eye. Among these latter are the germs. It is only, indeed, with the aid of our most powerful microscopes that we are enabled to discern these latter, and form any estimate of their size. Many of them are less than *the one twenty-thousandth of an inch*. In the words of Prof. Percy F. Frankland, one of our first experts on this subject, 'four hundred millions of these organisms could be spread over one square inch in a single layer.' Thus we could have a population one hundred times as great as that of London settled on an area of a single square inch, without any complaint of overcrowding, and giving to each individual organism, not three acres, which certain politicians tell us are necessary for the individual man, but one four-hundred-millionth of a square inch, which is quite adequate for a citizen in the commonwealth of micro-organisms.

"But among the many and curious characteristics of germ-life,

none is more striking than the rate at which they develop. According to Dr. Frankland, a single bacillus may, in the course of twenty-four hours, give rise to a progeny four times as numerous as the population of London, and in double that time, a number represented by the following figures: 280,000,000,000,000. Now, it is by taking advantage of this property that we are able to detect their presence and estimate their number in air or in water. This we effect by introducing them into some solid nutritive medium in which they may freely develop, since, although we cannot see one single germ, we have no difficulty in seeing millions of them if sufficiently closely packed together. The most commonly used medium is peptonized gelatin. Introduce any micro-organism into such a substance and it will very soon develop, with the result that, in place of a single organism, we have a family or colony, the members of which, by being confined to a limited area, are easily rendered visible to the naked eye; and since it has been found that each colony is developed from a single organism, all we have to do is to count the number of colonies produced."

As is only natural, experiments on the number of microbes in the air have yielded very different results under different conditions. Says Mr. Aitman:

"As we should expect, the air in enclosed spaces—public buildings, private houses, etc.—is very much more heavily loaded with them than the outside air. The air of towns, again, is much more impure in this respect than the air in the country. Climatic conditions seem also to have a considerable influence, such as rain, wind, and fogs. The air at high altitudes, again, is much freer from micro-organisms than that near the surface of the Earth. Even the elevation of a few feet seems to make a difference. On the summits of mountains there are very few present. According to the researches of Dr. Fischer, a surgeon in the German navy, the air at sea, 70 to 120 miles from land, seems to be absolutely free of them. Lastly, the season of the year seems to determine their number, which is greatest during the months of July and August. . . .

"The circumstances under which air was found by Dr. Frankland to contain the largest number of microbes was in a barn in which flail thrashing was going on. He found that upwards of 8,000 organisms were falling on a square foot during one minute. Experiments carried out at Norwich Cathedral and St. Paul's, London, illustrate the effect of height from the ground in lessening their number. In two gallons of air taken at the spire of the former cathedral, at an altitude of about 300 feet, only 7 organisms were found, and 49 fell on a square foot, per minute . . . while in the air on the gravel space in front of the cathedral the number was 17 and the number falling 354."

What part do these mysterious little organisms play in our daily life? The question can be answered only partially. In the words of the article:

"Generally speaking, we may divide them into two great classes. The first class includes those whose action is highly beneficent; the second class those of a malignant nature. It is true that germs in the public mind are still more commonly regarded as the causes of various diseases than as useful agents in the promotion of healthy life. But this is altogether a one-sided view, and is doubtless due to the fact that the attention of the public has been more directed to the so-called pathogenic germs (the disease-causing germs) than their useful brethren. It may be safely asserted from our limited knowledge of micro-organic life that the good they effect far outweighs the evil.

"Let us reflect for one moment on the great function micro-organic life performs in causing the putrefactive and fermentative changes which organic matter, both of animal and vegetable origin, undergoes. Were it not for their action, such matter would accumulate on the surface of the earth, with the result, in the long run, that both animal and vegetable life would cease to exist. Indeed, we may safely assert that not merely our very life, but our comfort and happiness, is largely dependent on these microscopic agents. It is, perhaps, in the domain of agriculture that their beneficent rôle is most strikingly seen, more especially in their action in promoting plant-life in the soil. In all departments of farm-work they are active, and without their aid the farmer could make no progress in his arduous and difficult occupation. Their presence on his farm is as necessary as the pres-

ence of his larger live-stock—his cattle, sheep, and pigs; for without their assistance he could not grow his crops, or make his butter, or ripen his cheese. In short, on their presence in the soil, in the manure-heap, in the barn, and in the dairy successful farming depends, and for the farmer a stock of bacteria is among his first requisites. . . .

"Among other common micro-organisms in air may be mentioned those which effect the souring of milk—the process known as lactic fermentation. That the souring of milk is due to its contamination with certain organisms in the air is a fact which has long been recognized, and if we take precautions to keep milk perfectly pure from the organisms in the air, no souring will take place. Another interesting organism is that which converts alcohol in dilute solutions into vinegar—the so-called acetic fermentation. The action of this organism is seen in the souring which takes place in light wines, such as claret, when exposed to the air for some time.

"While, however, many of the organisms of the air are charged with functions of the most useful kind, there is no doubt that many are the causes of deadly disease. Among those diseases which have been proved to be due to definite organisms, the most common is tuberculosis, one form of which—pulmonary consumption—may be said to be the commonest and most deadly of diseases. Cholera and hydrophobia may be cited as diseases which have been recently shown to be due to germs. One of the most interesting discoveries in this department of research, recently made, is that *tetanus*, or lockjaw, is caused by a bacillus, which has been isolated. But while the air, no doubt, contains among its numerous micro-organic life many of a pathogenic nature, it may be comforting to reflect that even contact with these germs does not necessarily produce disease; that, indeed, predisposition on the part of the individual is quite as important a factor. This is truly a fortunate circumstance, if indeed it is true, as has been asserted, that a healthy man breathes in a town such as London or Manchester, during ten hours, something like thirty-seven and a half millions of these organisms.

"Before leaving this question of micro-organisms in the air, it may be interesting to draw the reader's attention to the important discovery that sunlight seems to have the power of destroying many kinds of germs, or, at any rate, of very considerably modifying their properties. This fact was first discovered by the English experimenters, Downes and Blunt, some seventeen years ago; and it is strikingly illustrated by the circumstance that certain liquids liable to fermentation 'go bad' when kept in the dark, but keep when exposed to sunlight. The ultra-violet rays seem to be the most potent in this action. With certain germs, it has been found that while sunlight does not kill them, it may essentially modify their properties. This has been found to be the case with the cholera bacillus, which, when exposed to sunshine, is robbed of its malignant property."

**Surgery Up to Date.**—Under this heading *The British Medical Journal*, London, publishes a short note reflecting with some sarcasm on the eagerness of some modern surgeons, especially of the younger generation, to operate with the knife whenever they see an opportunity. It says:

"Modern surgery is heroic enough to please the grim prophet of hero worship. It seems to have taken Danton's motto, *De l'audace, de l'audace, et encore de l'audace* [audacity, audacity, and still again audacity], for its own. Almost every week one hears of some surgical Alexander cutting his way to fresh conquests. It is not unnatural, therefore, that nearly every ambitious surgeon should see in the knife his *In hoc signo vinces*. In the hands of a skilful operator the knife doubtless can work greater wonders than the fabled wand of the magician, but it should be reserved for difficulties worthy of so noble a weapon. As Falstaff says of the English nation, it may be said that it was always yet the trick of our profession, if they have a good thing, to make it too common. We cannot help thinking that the knife is made just a trifle too common. . . .

"This is quite in the spirit of 'advanced' surgery, which, in the words of one of its chief professors, thinks no more of opening a patient's abdomen than a man does of putting his hand into his pocket. Is the day coming when a cold in the nose will be dealt with by Rouge's operation, and bronchitis treated 'on surgical principles' after preliminary opening of the windpipe?"

## ELECTRICITY IN THE LIVING BODY.

THERE is nothing about which more mystery prevails in the mind of the public than that which pertains to the existence of electric currents in the living body. That these currents exist is an established fact, but they have been vaguely identified by the uninformed with nerve-force or vital activity, and much confusion has resulted. In a paper in *The Electrical Review*, London, March 1, Professor Horsley states just what is known about these currents, and points out the falsity of many ideas regarding them. We quote below from an abstract of the paper in *The Electrical World*:

"There is no electrical difference between one part of an uninjured cord or muscle and another, but if injured by cutting, the injured part is negative to the uninjured, there being a constant difference of potential between the two surfaces which is commonly called the 'resting difference,' and it is always present where a portion of a living tissue is dead. A nerve impulse travels at the rate of about forty miles an hour, but beyond that nothing more is known about nervous energy; when the nervous energy passes along a nerve or arrives at a muscle it causes a wave of contraction, both being accompanied by a change in the electrical state of the tissue, the small current produced having an opposite direction to that of the resting difference; nerve impulses are not electrical, to illustrate which he makes an analogy with the successive fall of a row of bricks. . . . The claim made by quacks that electricity is life, he entitles as an 'imposture promulgated for the purpose of extracting money from the ignorant;' he shows when currents do and do not exist in the body, stating that they cannot be influenced in any way by the passage of currents from the outside. He points out the legitimate use of electricity in medicine; in diagnosis, currents are used to find whether muscles and nerves are in their natural condition; regarding its use as a treatment very little is known; it is used to stimulate the function of activity of muscles or nerves and sometimes quite empirically and arbitrarily, with the intention of bringing about chemical changes in the tissues in order to encourage the natural chemical processes; there is no scientific evidence whatever proving that there is any quantitative acceleration or increase in the tissue changes in the manner indicated, although unquestionably improvement occurs; owing to the resistance of the skin, currents of a certain strength must be used, and they cannot possibly be developed from the so-called belts or other appliances."

## OUR CHANCES OF COLLISION WITH A COMET.

THE destruction of the Earth by fire, as foretold in numerous prophecies, will take place November 13, 1899, says Professor Falb, of Vienna, who has frequently startled the world by predictions of earthquakes, cyclones, and other dire events. According to him, the end of the world will be brought about by a collision with those most erratic of heavenly bodies, the comets. Alluding to this prediction of Professor Falb's, Dr. Klein has analyzed the possibilities of our being run into by a comet, and the result of his researches is sufficiently reassuring to warrant the continuance of preparations for the next French Exhibition. Dr. Klein writes in *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart:

"The question: Is there any possibility of a collision between a comet and the Earth? must be answered in the affirmative. It is, however, necessary to determine the greatness of the danger. The result of such an investigation is not calculated to frighten the timid. If we suppose the nucleus of a comet to be a quarter of the size of our Earth, there is only one chance in 281 millions that we will run against one of these bodies. In other words, it means the same as if an individual were to be executed upon drawing the single white ball among 281 millions contained in an urn. The number of comets which pass through our solar system varies between ten and twenty. Under these circumstances the Earth should collide with a comet about once in two million years. That is a long time, but it does not assist us in determining the chances. If the Earth collided with a comet 10,000 years ago,

it is, of course, not very likely that a similar accident will take place within the next million years. But this does not remove the possibility, as the inhabitants of Jupiter must have learned in 1886, when a comet bumped up against their planet. The comet got the worst of it, for it was torn to pieces.

"Taken for granted that the nucleus of a comet is solid, then a collision would be followed by consequences so awful that our fancy could not assist us to realize it. Laplace drew attention to the fact that a collision would change the position of the Earth and the length of time necessary for its rotation. The sea would then rush towards the new equator, and every living being would perish. Laplace, however, was unacquainted with an important physical law—he did not know that the force expended in moving ponderous masses is, upon cessation of the movement, converted into heat. According to this law, the collision of our Earth with a comet the size of our Moon would convert both bodies into vapor.

"The question: Are the comets solid? is therefore of some importance. Many astronomers do not believe that the comets are solid at all, because they remain invisible when passing before the Sun. A solid body, though no more than a hundred miles in diameter, would appear as a black spot. But granted that the savants are right, the addition of a mass of carbonic acid gas, such as the comets undoubtedly contain, would necessarily destroy all organic life upon our planet. The tail of a comet, however, is composed of such small particles of matter that our atmosphere undoubtedly is much more densely laden. The Earth has passed more than once through the tail of a comet without the slightest atmospheric changes. When the Earth approaches, the head of a comet, the event is generally marked by a shower of meteors—a very beautiful but harmless phenomenon."

The writer ridicules those theories which assign to our Earth an almost eternal existence, as this is in direct opposition to the known laws of nature. Equally ridiculous, however, is the assertion that the Earth will be destroyed by a comet November 13, 1899. The path of the known comets has not yet been determined with sufficient accuracy to warrant such predictions.

**When and Why Red Appears White.**—In a recent note (March 16, page 587) we gave an explanation of the appearance of red as black in dim light, as for instance, twilight. It is not generally known that under certain conditions the same color looks perfectly white, but this is the case. In a good photographic dark-room with ruby-glass windows, a scarlet uniform, for instance, appears quite white. That this is not due, like the phenomenon previously noticed, to any lack of sensitiveness of the retina to red, is proved by Herr H. W. Vogel, of the Berlin Physical Society, who has been making some interesting experiments on the subject. He finds that when white light is rigidly excluded and the room illuminated solely with pure colored light, whether it be red, green, or blue, all sense of color disappears and everything seems to be black, white, or a mixture of these; that is, of different shades of gray. He concludes from these and other results that our opinion of a color is guided by our perception of the absence of certain constituents, so that red is recognized only when light of other colors is admitted, and we see that it cannot reflect them.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

ALL scientific men were shocked to hear of the total loss of all Nikola Tesla's experimental apparatus by a fire in the building containing his laboratory, on March 13 last. The fourth floor, where his rooms were situated, gave way, precipitating much valuable machinery and other apparatus to the ground, and ruining it. Mr. Tesla has at once set to work to resume his experiments elsewhere, and the disaster will doubtless not prevent, but only delay, the accomplishment of the results for which he is striving.

"The influence of heat is seldom taken into account by the majority of photographers," says P. C. Duchochois in *The Photographic Times*. "It is, however, of great importance, especially at this season of the year. Not only does cold retard the formation of the latent image, but it also impairs the developing action."

Of the discovery of Argon, Dr. Geo. McGowan says in *Knowledge*: "There can be but the one opinion that this discovery, the result of so much patient and far-sighted investigation, will take its place in the history of science as one of the most brilliant achievements of our day."

An earthquake-observatory is to be established by the Turkish Imperial Government at Constantinople.

The use of the metric system will be obligatory in Turkey, after March 1, 1896.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## IS THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND DRIVING TO DESTRUCTION?

HOW often during the past thirty or forty years must it have appeared to casual lookers-on as though an undirected Fate was driving the Church of England to its destruction! This exclamation is uttered by *The London Methodist Recorder*, which says that it can distinctly remember the time when it was quite the exception to find a Methodist who actively favored the disestablishment of the Church; when there was in the Methodist Electorate an earnest and intelligent determination "to resist a policy which, according to the views then prevailing, involved the weakening, if not the downfall, of the greatest existing bulwark protecting the country against Romanism;" but that it is not so now. This paper states that even among the very large section of Methodists who stoutly sympathize with Unionism, and will always vote with the Conservative Party against the dismemberment of the Empire, or against that which they regard as dangerously Socialistic, there are very many who will vote for the disestablishment of the English Church, and very few who will actively resist it. The reasons given for this are:

"In the first place because the Church of England has ceased to be a reliable bulwark of Protestant faith and liberties. Its largest and most aggressive section is deliberately playing into the hands of that ancient enemy whose shadow across the page of English history has been a blighting curse. And in the second place the petty tyrannies and annoyances to which we have referred have stored up in thousands of Methodist hearts, especially in rural England, wrath against the day of wrath."

The petty tyrannies and annoyances alluded to are further on exemplified, and it is remarked that they might not have irritated so deeply if they had been directed exclusively against the strongest and wealthiest and least dependent of the non-Conformists, but when, "in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they have been concentrated with pitiless pertinacity upon the widow and the farm-laborer, the small shop-keeper, and other apparently helpless folk in remote villages and small towns where charity might be used as a weapon of spite and tyranny, then little wonder if in process of time it has become an evil, the pressure of which cannot be endured." Some illustrations of "petty tyrannies and annoyances" are here appended:

"A lady in Wales died. Her relatives wished that she might be buried in her husband's grave. The Vicar wrote:

"No grave can be opened in the churchyard for the burial of Elizabeth H—, who is not a parishioner, and has no claim under the 1880 Act, except the permission of the Vicar is asked for in writing. He will then grant as a favor what is now demanded by non-parishioners as a right, and the payment in this case will be twenty shillings. A clergyman will read the Church service for the burial of the dead. No other service will be allowed."

"Another case occurred only a few weeks ago, and was reported to us. We wished to protest on behalf of the friend, but on inquiry Rev. J. E. Clapham, Secretary of the Committee of Privileges, informed us that the clergyman was well within his rights, and that this was one of the points which the bill on being promoted by the Committee of Privileges and by the other non-Conformist bodies was intended to cover. We will give the story as it was told by Mr. Perks in the House of Commons:

"A Wesleyan lady died a few months ago in the village of Caldecote, Monmouthshire. Her son desired to bury his mother in the grave in which her husband had been laid many years ago. The Vicar inquired who was to conduct the service. The son replied, "The Wesleyan minister;" and the clergyman answered, "Well! if that is your intention I cannot allow your mother to be buried in your father's grave." The son declined to bury his mother in the Caldecote Churchyard, and her body was interred in the Chepstow Cemetery some miles away."

"Another curious story was told of a Devonshire vicar who

refused to conduct a burial service if the undertaker, who chanced to be a Wesleyan, entered the church. When the friends gave notice that they would have the service conducted by their own minister under the Act of 1880, the vicar retaliated by refusing to allow the burial in the grave selected, and the Dissenter was consigned to a part of the graveyard called the 'Strangers' Hill.' All kinds of petty annoyances are indulged in by a certain section of the clergy. The church bells are refused, biers withheld, the services of the sexton denied. Non-Conformists are told that their hymns cannot be sung at the grave, funeral processions are directed into the churchyard by some back way, or the graves allotted are in a remote and ineligible corner.

"A few years ago the child of a laborer died in the village of Kilndown. The parents were Wesleyans. Notice was given that the funeral would be conducted by the minister of the neighboring town. On the appointed day the minister walked over to the village, some eight or nine miles. The funeral procession started from the cottage. At the churchyard gate they were met by the curate, who objected to the funeral taking place, as proper notice had not been given. The laborer and his wife returned to the cottage with the little coffin, and a new notice was prepared for a funeral on the following Monday. Forty-eight hours' notice had again to be given, and Sunday did not count. The vicar arrived home on Saturday night, and informed the father that the second notice was wrong, and the funeral could not take place on the Monday. It was only on the threat of legal proceedings that the laborer and his wife were permitted to bury their child in peace."

## IMPOTENCY OF OLD SERMONS.

PERSONS who are familiar with the old sermons of Colonial New England will readily recall the masterpiece of the great Jonathan Edwards, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"—how he depicted God holding a sinner over the mouth of a blazing pit, and rendered the cries of that agonized soul. It is said that this description was so terrible in its effect that a preacher who occupied the pulpit with the speaker arose and shrieked: "Mr. Edwards! Mr. Edwards! Has God no mercy?"

We are informed by *The Watchman* (Baptist), Boston, that many thousand copies of this sermon are being distributed gratuitously. *The Watchman* thinks it altogether unlikely that the profound spiritual impression made by Edwards's sermon in its day can now be revived by the same means; that our mental posture toward all classes of questions has changed during the last century, and the ruling ideas which determine our point of view and dominate our conceptions are different from those of Edwards's times. The editor says:

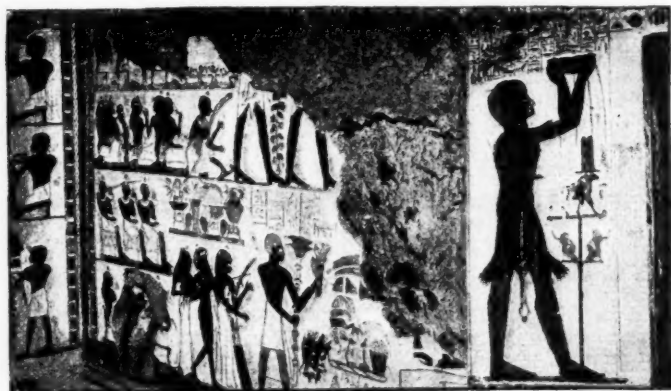
"That great sermon was a message to the time in which it was delivered; it is not conceived in the spirit or expressed in the language of our day. This is not saying that the truth which Edwards taught could not be preached now. Without the least doubt it is preached in thousands of pulpits. And men who have not a tithe of Edwards's ability proclaim it with greater power than they would if they undertook to preach Edwards's sermon, simply because they are speaking to their own times.

"As a matter of fact truth needs to be retranslated, not only from century to century, but from decade to decade, from year to year, from month to month. This principle applies to the Scriptures themselves. One of the main duties of a Christian preacher is to translate the Bible into the vernacular of his age. Whenever you find a Moody or a Parkhurst, a Spurgeon or a Gordon, you find a man who succeeds in doing this. On their lips the truths of revelation address us in the tongue 'wherein we were born.' Let any minister attempt to preach a sermon written twenty-five years ago, and he will confront an illustration of our meaning. He may hold to the same truth he held to then, but the old sermon will not preach. The better sermon it was a quarter of a century ago the less preachable it is now. There is no mystery about this. The things he could take for granted then he has to prove now; what he had to prove then he can take for granted now. He is speaking in a different atmosphere, he is addressing minds swayed by different influences. And this is the reason why so few volumes of apologetics maintain their full

cogency longer than the decade in which they appear. The issues change. Different points are attacked, and new defenses are constantly developing. Of what real worth, for instance, is an argument from archeology constructed twenty-five years ago? Much has been said and written about 'the dead line in the ministry.' One reason why men above fifty are not in demand is that too many ministers, even if they do not preach old sermons, continue to address the mental conditions with which they were familiar years ago; they do not keep up to the times, and bring a message to present needs in the language of to-day."

### SACRED FRESCOS THIRTY-SIX CENTURIES OLD.

IT is almost incredible that frescos painted more than three thousand six hundred years ago are still so well preserved as to yield accurate copies, yet such is the case. These designs are being discovered in ancient Egyptian tombs, the most remarkable work of this kind having been found in the tomb of Rameses I. Egyptologists and scientific explorers are bitterly complaining about the vandalism of tourists in those now unsealed sepulchers, and they report that the paintings on the walls are smeared with grease and smoke from the candles of the guides. An in-



PAINTED FRESCOS ON THE WALLS OF PHARAOH'S TOMB.

dignant artist has recently taken photographs by flash-light of the wall of the tomb of Rameses I., to show how the frescoing has been defaced. *The Christian Herald* (New York) says:

"It [this picture] is especially interesting to Bible students from the fact that Rameses I. was the grandfather of the Pharaoh who, it is now generally believed, was the oppressor of the Hebrews. This Pharaoh was Rameses II., the son of Seti, who was the son of Rameses I. The interior of his tomb is covered, like those of other Pharaohs, with frescos all richly painted in colors which are still fresh after more than thirty-six centuries. There were also a number of statues of the king found in his tomb, all singularly life-like. It was for a long time a subject of wonder that the Egyptians should have devoted so much skill and labor to the production of works of art which they took special pains to conceal from the sight of men. They knew, or rather hoped, that no one would ever gaze upon them, yet they lavished upon them all their best efforts. It is now suggested as a result of study of their ancient records, that they had philosophical reasons for the apparent inconsistency. They believed that every man had a principle of life, differing from his mind and soul, permeating his being, and this they called his Ka. They thought that at death it was not extinguished, but merely left the body and would reanimate it after the lapse of a long period. The Ka, they supposed, went to the tomb with the body and waited there with it until the soul returned from long pilgrimages, when the man would be reconstructed and live eternally. If the body were accidentally destroyed the Ka would be homeless. The embalmers did their utmost to prevent the catastrophe, but if all failed, then the statue of the deceased might serve as an abode for the Ka, or it might even occupy it while waiting for the soul to return. In the absence of any more reasonable explanation, this may be accepted as certainly plausible, if not absolutely true. It shows how in that remote time men were groping and

searching for the truth, which the Apostle Paul records: 'We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE BIBLE.

THE controversy in the London School Board over the admission of the Bible to the list of educational books used in the public schools is said to have begun over one definite article of belief—the belief that Jesus had no human father, but that he was literally the Son of God. Argument on this point led to many other questions in connection with the advisability of teaching from the Bible. A compromise was finally reached, by which the reading of the Bible in class was indorsed, but the reconsideration of this compromise is being agitated especially by those who believe that the Bible should be entirely excluded from elementary schools. One of the most fervid arguments on the side of exclusion appears in *The Westminster Review* for March, and is by Mr. Walter Lloyd. We extract some of his reasons for objecting to the Bible in the schools. He says:

"The Bible claims far more respect than the self-conscious productions of the Church. It is a massive monument of the mind and history of an old-world race. Its interest is rather archeological and sociological than historical, and psychological rather than theological. It throws light upon the origin and nature of many human institutions and it enables us to explore some of the workings of the human mind. From the lives of the Patriarchs to the Roman Empire is a great stride, and it is no small intellectual boon to have a literature which embraces more or less the whole period.

"But the particular claims of the Bible upon our admiration are exactly those which render it unsuitable as a means of elementary education. It is a book for students, and not for children. The reading of it in schools is generally either useless or injurious. It either has no effect at all, which we believe is the fact in the majority of cases, or else it has a bad effect. That is to say, it fills the undeveloped mind with a mass of erroneous impressions. Children obtain from it notions of the universe at variance with the conclusions of astronomy and geology. They obtain notions of human nature at variance with the teachings of anthropology and psychology. They learn that God approves of war; that He is partial to monarchs; that ritualistic religion is of divine origin, and that morality rests upon arbitrary foundations. A child who has absorbed, vaguely and unconsciously, such ideas as these either remains ignorant all his life, or has to unlearn them all, not without difficulty, and perhaps some pain, when he grows older."

Mr. Lloyd admits that from one point of view it seems a pity that the Bible should be altogether excluded from the schools, and thinks that if it could be used in an intelligent way he should be willing still to consent to its being read. In this connection he says:

"The literature and even the history of England have been so much influenced by it [the Bible] that it seems a pity that children should grow up in ignorance of it, though even then the use of it in Sunday schools might meet the case; only in them it is usually associated with sectarian teaching. Some liberal-minded teachers in elementary schools have confessed to us that they are glad to have the opportunity of giving lessons from the Bible, because they can thus introduce moral teaching for which the ordinary subjects afford no opening. They are careful to correct any false impressions the children might gather on purely theological matters and do not hesitate to revise its science; but such teachers are rare, and would probably be disapproved by many members of School Boards, or managers of schools; and certainly their manner of teaching the Bible would be condemned by the clericals everywhere."

Another brief extract shows how the writer maintains the spirit of his polemic to its close:

"The non-Conformists pretty well understand the meaning of their struggle with the clericals; it is no mere contest for secta-

rian triumph on the part of the undenominationalists: they are simply defending their liberties. The clericals are striving for the right to impose their religious dogmas, in the name of education, upon teachers and children alike: that however free education may be in one sense, in the most important sense it shall not be free; that those under their authority shall only teach and learn, in the name of Christianity, such dogmas as they shall order to be taught."

### RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL CEREMONIES OF MARRIAGE AND BURIAL.

THE recent marriage of an American heiress and a titled Frenchman has brought up the question of religious and civil marriages in France and of the respective status of each before the law. Modern French law requires a civil ceremony, the religious one taking place or being omitted at pleasure, the law, in fact, ignoring it entirely. M. Jules Simon contributes to *Le Figaro*, Paris, February 17, an article on religious and civil ceremonies in France, and on the change of public opinion regarding them that has taken place in the past few years, the subject being suggested to him by a unique collection of burial and marriage licenses, the property of a friend.

As those will remember who have seen Sardou's powerful play of "Daniel Rochat," the whole matter was once an active factor in politics, the hatred of the ecclesiastical party being so great that no liberal French politician dared to allow the Church to preside either at his nuptials or his funeral. Says M. Simon:

"There were from time to time, as it were, epidemics of impiety. All of a sudden one found one's self impelled to be married by civil ceremony, to be buried by civil ceremony, not to take oath before a court. The wind blows from that quarter a year or two; then it changes direction, and our people soon change conscience, too."

M. Simon here drops into reminiscence, and tells of some celebrated funerals that exemplified this fact. First was that of a popular Cabinet Minister, whose name the author does not give. He was a man of religious instincts but not a good Catholic, and his burial permit, which is among the collection referred to above, was first made out for a simple removal of the remains from house to cemetery. We translate M. Simon's account of the sequel:

"The defunct left a sister and several small children. The sister declared to her heirs that if her brother were interred with the civil ceremony only, she would make a will that should disinherit them. They submitted, and the burial license bears this written note: 'The funeral service will take place at St. Roch.' My friend paid a heavy price for this modification. Let us see how.

"A journal, getting wind of this conversion, which I do not know precisely how to characterize—shall I call it a conversion *in extremis*?—published this perfidious note: 'Our friends are warned that those who wish to follow the body of Citizen — will be obliged to do so by way of the Church of St. Roch.' The result was that the coffin, which ought to have been escorted by the whole Faubourg St. Antoine, which the deceased had long represented in the Chamber, was followed by scarcely thirty persons. I delivered a discourse over the tomb in a kind of solitude."

To show how much a matter of fashion and caprice such things are in France, M. Simon refers to the funeral of Thiers, where every one from the highest to the lowest attended the religious ceremony, where "all the men were bareheaded and all the women made the sign of the Cross." He goes on to say:

"It is certain that without the influence of the women civil burials and especially civil marriages would be more numerous. The first civil burials were events worthy of remark. They increased rapidly. Soon there were so many that no one heeded them. People were not contented with keeping away from the church; they celebrated this abstention at the tomb, like a political victory.

"General Berthaut, Minister of War, was moved by this and

declared that soldiers should do the honors only at the house of mourning, and should not follow the body to the grave. He did not wish to cause them to take part in the ceremonies of atheism. 'There is no army without God,' he said to me. I was then Minister of the Interior, and my sentiments agreed with his perfectly.

"M. Emile de Girardin, the illustrious publicist, had his second marriage blessed by the Church. The ceremony took place at midnight at the Church of the Madeleine. At the moment of the nuptial benediction, a veil was held above the bride and groom, and the officiating priest before giving the benediction delivered a short address. M. Deguerry, curé of the parish, was delivering this address according to usage when he perceived that the shoulders of the groom were raised and lowered alternately in a sort of convulsive movement. 'Is he laughing in my face?' thought he. As he was very tall he could not see under the veil without stooping. He did stoop. M. de Girardin was weeping.

"To return to the collection, the strife began to be lively about 1876. In 1881 and 1882 it was furious. Peace was made about 1888. People fell into a sort of indifference. Indifference! It is not always a good sign. But the indifference of to-day is a respectful indifference. It is no longer disdain; it is liberty.

"That is well.

"In 1895 a Cabinet Minister of modern ideas is married in church. In 1880 a Minister with old-fashioned ideas would not be married except at the mayor's. It was then the fashion to thunder against the Church and never to set foot there. It is thundered against still when absolutely necessary, but its benediction is asked. Conscience never changes; but we are not governed any longer by conscience, and fashion, which has taken its place, is not, like it, a fixed principle. You know how it has been defined; it is 'the wind that bloweth.'"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### TRUTH OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

IS it true that "Protestant Christianity is rapidly changing its attitude toward the traditional system of Christian doctrine"? Mr. Allan Menzies so asserts in *The New World*. He argues that formerly it was held to be a mark of rationalism and unbelief to express a doubt whether the truth of Christianity has found in its creed a suitable expression, but that such a doubt is "now becoming more and more universal." He asks, "What pulpit does not ring with aspirations for Christianity which shall speak more directly to the heart than that of the Church doctrine does? One preacher, he says, may extol 'the pure and simple Gospel,' another may speak of 'the Christianity of Christ,' but both are alike 'thinking of something free from difficulty and perplexity; something that will afford inspiration without raising hard questions.' The writer believes that in all sections of the Church 'the demand is growing for a religious message which shall be real, living, and direct, instead of one which is reasoned and argued, or based upon authority.'

The disciple who believes that regeneration depends wholly and solely on "the pure and simple Gospel" will hardly subscribe to the doctrine of Mr. Menzies, but it is evident that his argument was formulated to combat the teachings of the pulpit that dispenses "church doctrine." We extract a few paragraphs, as follows:

"Not long since those who declared that Christianity ought to cast aside its doctrines and appeal to the world without any such wrappings were thought to have their place outside rather than inside the Christian pale. A succession of writers have maintained during the last quarter of a century that the ethics of Christianity is good but its metaphysics bad; and that it ought to detach itself from any attempt to explain the universe and furnish a philosophy, and should restrict itself to that part of its message which the simple hear with gladness, and which the skeptic does not assail. The skirmishers who have maintained this—the Matthew Arnolds, the 'Ethical School' of Holland, and others like them—are now being succeeded by the main army of those who accept this standard. German university professors, men of great learning and resource, who speak in the name of evangelical religion, and claim to announce in the name alike of

science and of Christianity the true and only gospel, are now battering the creed of Christendom with all their might, and openly avow the determination to deprive it of its place as the expression of the mind of Christianity.

"The question, in fact, is being brought before us in a definite way, and it is a question with which the religious world at least is likely to be very much occupied for some time to come, whether religion ought to try to give an explanation of the world, or whether it should leave that difficult task to science and philosophy and limit itself to the practical business of cultivating piety and goodness. The two books mentioned below represent a controversy in which this is the issue, and which is now producing a profound division in the theology of Germany. This controversy must in the natural course of events soon spread to other Protestant lands, and it is time that we were making some acquaintance with it, and seeking to realize what it involves. If the Christian world as a whole were to come to the conviction that religion ought to abandon the attempt to furnish a theory of the world, and were the church contentedly to leave it to others to explain how the world arose and what is its central principle, without having any view of her own on these questions, the change would obviously be one of immeasurable import. . . .

"To base religion on subjective experience only is to render it incapable of verification. Herrmann's vital truth, on which he bases all, may differ from Kaftan's; and the power of each depends on the energetic presence of the expounder. Herrmann limits Christianity to those who go through a certain set of emotions on reading the Gospels. Kaftan considers it to be the essence of Christianity that it gives us a good which is to be more perfectly realized hereafter; to many this will not prove an attractive view. But with what authority does a religion come which has no other evidence than the impressions made by supposed spiritual powers on the minds of certain individuals? It refuses to prove its truth by showing that these powers have a real existence in the objective world, and so it will only be received as long as the personal impressions with which it started have power to reproduce themselves. Against the skeptic or the unimpressionable person it is helpless. But religion ought not to be left in this position. It should have a doctrine by which it may be represented even when the tides of feeling do not run high and when no Luther or Herrmann is in the field."

### INSTRUCTION DIVORCED FROM RELIGION.

THE revolt in France against an educational system from which religious instruction is eliminated continues to make itself heard. The latest on this subject is said by M. Brunetière, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Those who have read Kidd's "Social Evolution" will be interested to note the harmony between the views of the two writers, the dominant idea of each being that religion is essential to fit one to become a useful social factor, and that without it the spirit of self-denial essential to the advancement of society is likely to be swept away. This, M. Brunetière thinks, is the tendency of public instruction. He makes a distinction between instruction and education, which, while they should be "joined in the unity of a common result," have come to have "opposing senses" ever since the State, one hundred years ago, took upon itself the burden of public instruction. He refers in a hostile tone to the idea that the aim of education is "to develop all the powers of a being," as if, he says, there were not among these powers "some radically wicked ones." In our day, he thinks, instruction has for its object not the disinterested culture of the mind, but the preparation of each man to earn his own living. It thus develops the spirit of individualism, and forces the strife for success to the foreground, the necessity for self-sacrifice being overlooked. He continues in the following somewhat ironical tone:

"A moralist has said that the affairs of one's life should not be arranged for one's self alone! What an error was his! He reasoned, truly, as if each one of us was not for himself the center of the world, and as if the principal thing was not to develop 'all the powers of one's being.' The intensive culture of ME is the first and the last word of all our programs, of all our methods;

they are directed only toward making each of us the strongest or the most skilful in the game of the struggle for life. Education proposes to do exactly the contrary, and if its object is to substitute the power of society for that of the individual, instruction, as it is now given, seems to have for its object only to assure the victory of individual over social forces.

"Again, if the object of education is also to develop among men, by forcing them to mutual concessions, at least an appearance of peace and concord, who does not see that, as it is now given, instruction only favors a spirit of contention and strife? What shall we do in this crowd of men to each one of whom has been said, ever since infancy, 'Be foremost!' So exclaims Bernardin de St. Pierre, and there is a good deal of truth in his cry. . . . While education continues, by the survival of an ancient habit, to tend to the pacific progress of society, instruction, on the contrary, tends in every way only to the progress of individualism."

The trouble is aggravated, according to the writer, by the methods and the curriculum of modern so-called education. Moral worth, which "has neither sides nor coefficients," is thrown entirely into the background. Pure utilitarianism is rampant. Nothing is good that does not show some immediate "practical" result. Curriculums are outrageously expanded, because the number of applicants must be diminished by discouraging them, and because every specialist wishes to magnify his own specialty. What is the remedy? Instil into the minds of the young the principles of religion; that is the only thing that will combat the effects of individualism. In short, M. Brunetière's conclusion is that, human society being founded on mutual sacrifice, it is fundamentally necessary to bring this fact into our educational system, and that since modern science alone cannot do this we must look to some other force—namely, to religion.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

FARMER OATCAKE, who, with his good wife, 'Mandy, is on a brief visit to a daughter-in-law in Buffalo, looked over the newspapers on Saturday in an endeavor to find a church-service on the following day which he might attend with hope of securing spiritual satisfaction. He soon gleaned that the following scriptural subjects would be discussed from various city pulpits: "Is the Trilby Craze Dying Out?" "Fitzsimmons v. Corbett;" "How the Pastor Spends his Vacation;" "Should Our Daughters Marry Foreign Noblemen?" "High Sleeves and Theater Hats;" "The Gold Brick Saloon;" "Canal Street on Saturday Night;" "Wordsworth and the Lake School of Poetry;" "The Fifty-third Congress;" "Rights of Motormen." Farmer Oatcake gave it up after a while and laid down the paper, saying, with a sigh: "Laws sakes, 'Mandy! I do believe that the Gospel and the scheme of salvation have gone clear out of fashion."—*Buffalo Express.*

DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE knows how to create a sensation even in his prayers. On a recent Sabbath, in recounting the causes of thanksgiving, he said: "We thank Thee that the Congress of the nation has departed, and that many of those who represent the people in public offices will no more represent them. We pray that Thou wilt forgive them for the damage they have done this nation." This will find an echo in many hearts, but the judicious and thoughtful will question the propriety of such praying in a public assembly. It may be excused as Talmagean, but it is to be hoped it will find few imitators.—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

WHY do Christian folk, preachers especially, take offense so easily at statements with which they do not agree, and display irritability for causes so trifling? If charity "is not easily provoked," then many of us have a very slight acquaintance with that noblest member of the triad, for we are easily provoked, and being provoked, we let fly through the church paper and say ugly personal things that we could not get into the columns of any "worldly" paper of our acquaintance.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

ACCORDING to a little book issued by Mrs. C. H. Spurgeon, called "The Book Fund and Its Work," there were distributed last year 8,403 volumes of her late husband's works, together with some other theological works, making a total of 154,735 volumes distributed in nineteen years. Of the sermons, 63,529 copies were distributed at home and abroad; 11,070 being in Russian, and 19,000 in Arabic, Argentine, Hindu, and Lettish languages.

AS a rule it is better for Catholics not to marry at all than to marry out of the Church. It is not a crime to be an old bachelor or an old maid. Indeed many families would be benefited if some of their younger members would choose the holy state of virginity in the home, and most of those among them who wed non-Catholics would be better off, if, cherishing purity, they lived and died in single-blessedness.—*The Catholic Review.*

PARKER—"I would join the church if it wasn't full of hypocrites."  
Tucker—"Oh, you are mistaken about that. There's always room for one more."—*Life.*

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## WILL FRANCE TAKE PART IN GERMAN FESTIVITIES?

THE German Emperor has invited the French Republic to participate officially in the festivities which will take place at the opening of the North Sea-Baltic Canal. Many French papers attack their Government for its acceptance of this invitation, and declare that no French ships should enter a German port in time of peace. Most of these are papers that are generally found "forinst the Government." Rochefort's *Intransigant* and Develle's *Gil Blas* are among the number, as well as the *Lanterne*, the *Autorité*, and the *Libre Parole*. Others, like the *Figaro*, rejoice that the Kiel festivities will give Russian and French sailors a chance to fraternize. This may be possible, but the hope that the Russian and French fleets will act in a demonstrative manner will hardly be realized. A Dutch contemporary, the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"French and Russian papers report that the French and Russian squadrons will act in unison at these festivities; they will enter the port together, anchor side by side, leave the place together, etc. This demonstration, although not in good taste, does not seem to bother Germany. Probably she applies the proud adage *aquila non capit muscas* [the eagle does not catch flies], and is satisfied to let the two allies have their little fun especially as this will probably satisfy the Jingoos of both countries, who were opposed to the festivities. The German Government has made its dispositions, even to the manner in which Emperor William will visit the French and Russian ships. . . . France and Russia will thus appear like an engaged couple, who do not visit except together. Such a couple need not spoil the game, if they behave themselves, and their behavior is, of course, entirely in keeping with their breeding—and with the tact shown by the host and the rest of the company."

The more sober French papers do not approve of the Chauvinistic attitude. The *République Française*, Paris, says:

"M. de Chavannes is perfectly right when he exclaims: 'If we want war let us go to war, but should we not, as long as we live in peace, do to others as we would be done by?' This expresses most happily the most general opinion of the French people."

And the *Temps*, Paris, adds a similar expression:

"Between nations as well as between individuals simple courtesy demands certain outward formalities. One exchanges invitations and greetings without greater intimacy. Besides, it does not enter anybody's head that Germany should not be invited to take part in the Exhibition of 1900; it would therefore be very unreasonable to refuse an invitation which has been accepted by all Europe."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, thinks there is little, if any, fear that the Russian and French squadrons will have a chance to demonstrate their dislike for Germany. The paper says:

"That their squadrons will be equal in size and commanded by officers of equal rank, is nothing extraordinary. The different Powers must agree about these things, and their agreement cannot be regarded as a political demonstration. France and Russia will take part in the festivities like all other nations. Germany plays the host, and has the duty to show each of her guests his place. The guest who attempts to usurp a place not given to him, infringes the laws of hospitality. But such things are not likely to happen. Naval officers are used to international meetings, and they are courteous men."

The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"It is pleasant to note that the French Government has accepted this invitation; and it is hardly likely that there will be any change in the policy of the two countries in consequence of this acceptance: it will only strengthen the union between them. The invitation certainly is no insult to French patriots; rather would they have reason to feel insulted if France had been forgotten at this international fête."

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE "ELBE" COLLISION.

IT has been decided to examine the wreck of the sunken liner *Elbe*, and eight divers have been engaged for the work; two Frenchmen, three Englishmen, and three Germans. The work is undertaken chiefly to find the mail-bags, whose contents are valued at 360,000 marks (\$90,000). Besides these mail-bags still in the ship, she had a bag containing registered mail matter. This was thrown overboard and picked up by some fishermen. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, mentioning the incident, says:

"The mails carried by the unfortunate liner have now become the subject of an interesting law case. The Belgian fishermen who secured the bag handed it over to their master, Mr. Hamman, member of the Belgian House of Representatives for Ostend. The Belgian postal authorities demanded the bag, but Mr. Hamman refused to release it until the German Consul deposited 70,000 francs [\$14,000] with him. The fishermen claim one third of the value contained in the bag, which had 350 registered letters and parcels, among them \$21,000 in American notes. The courts will have to decide whether mail matter can be claimed under the wrecking laws of any country. The postal authorities claim that mail-bags are international property and therefore exempt from local laws and customs."

The trial of the survivors of the disaster will probably be held in England. The *Börsenhalle*, Hamburg, has no doubt that the *Crathie* was the cause of the collision.

"But [says the paper] the captain of the collier cannot be brought to trial. He was not on the bridge; the mate had the watch and is, therefore, responsible. Yet he cannot be tried in Germany, as the collision took place in neutral waters. Only an English court, at the direction of the Board of Trade, has the right to try the case. The punishment will be light, as the judge will take into consideration that the mate was tired, the vessel having come into port in the morning and left in the evening. His certificate will therefore be suspended for twelve months. It is very doubtful that the mate will be brought before a jury under a charge of manslaughter, although it is possible, as the loss of life was very great."

The paper points out that the guilty parties in cases of this kind are punished much more heavily in Germany than in England. The fact that so many collisions are caused by English vessels is easily explained if we remember that England has more steamships on the seas than all other nations taken together. The assertion that English steamers burn their signal lamps low to save oil, is declared unjust.

Vice-Admiral Batsch, of the German navy, has contributed a paper to the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, in which he points out that the international "rules of the road" at sea require a thorough revision, a task which he thinks very difficult, as the Chauvinism of the nations prevents the adoption of common-sense rules. He does not think it advantageous to shipping that the sea is a highway on which all have equal rights. Concerning the collision between the *Elbe* and the *Crathie*, the admiral says:

"That a good look-out was kept on board the *Elbe* can hardly be doubted, as the starboard (green) light of the *Crathie* was sighted 2½ points off the port bow. Expecting a like alertness on board the other vessel, the captain of the *Elbe* would naturally expect the *Crathie* to port her helm according to established rules. The *Crathie* had the wind astern, and probably made ten to eleven knots. The *Elbe* must have been going at the rate of about fifteen knots. This was left out of the consideration on board the *Crathie*, whose officer probably thought he could cross the bow of the liner in safety. . . . That the English steamers are wanting in watchfulness is a well-known fact, also that their ships are undermanned; but this latter fault is noticed in all merchant navies, excepting the French. State control alone can remedy the evil, and against State control the ship-owner and nautical unions struggle with might and main."

Vice-Admiral Batsch thinks it is necessary to agree upon universal, international commands for the man at the wheel. Practically the only rule which is generally accepted for the right of

way at sea is the "red to red" and "green to green," to which is added, in the much-navigated Channel and North Sea, the "port helm," which means that, in doubtful cases, "red to red" should always be followed. The writer then draws attention to the confusing manner in which pilots and officers give their orders to the man at the helm:

"In the English, the American and—mind you—the German merchant service the command 'starboard' or 'port' is used with reference to the old-fashioned tiller, which is not used in vessels above the size of a fishing-boat. Whenever the pilot wishes the wheel to be turned to starboard, which would be followed by a turn to starboard of the rudder and the bow of the ship, he will give the command 'port!' Yet he will point to starboard with his hand. The German navy, following the lead of the French and the Northern Powers, has discarded this, and the orders now apply to the side toward which the ship is to be turned. Man-of-war-men are naturally much confused when the officer of a merchant vessel commands 'starboard' and wishes the ship to turn to port."

#### EUROPE AND THE EASTERN WAR.

WHILE the Chinese Government is really desirous of peace, the mass of the people remain perfectly apathetic. Even the Chinese officials take no particular interest in the struggle which threatens the existence of their country. *The North China Daily News*, Shanghai, says:

"The Chinese official goes calmly on his way, making money. The dynasty may be overthrown, and kings may come and kings may go, but so long as he can only continue to get hold of 'that dollar' he is serenely indifferent to any crisis which may be convulsing the political world. If he is interested in the war at all, it is from purely personal motives. . . . Again, why should he fight? However much a Chinaman may make of his departed ancestors, he has a very deep-seated objection to emulating their condition. Unlike the Japanese, the glory of becoming somebody's ancestral ashes does not appeal to him. There is no squeezing attached to the business, and dangerous employment without perquisites is not the 'pidgin' [business] which suggests itself to his official tastes."

But Japan's easy triumphs have aroused the jealousy of European Powers to a high pitch. Russia is more than likely to interfere, if we may believe the *Moskovskia Viedomosti*, Moscow, which says:

"If Japan should show any wish to acquire territory on the continent of Asia, Russia will be forced to choose the side of the beaten party. Japanese occupation of Chinese territory would be a continual danger to peace. Even Korea must be definitely evacuated. If Japan intends to make the cession of land in China a condition of peace, she must remember that impartiality on the part of Russia is simply out of the question. Russia would be forced to interfere in order to prevent the adjustment of power from being disturbed in Eastern Asia."

English antagonism to Japan is also taking a more concrete shape. Many English papers hope that Japan will be satisfied with the barren honor of having assisted Korea in gaining her independence, but the Colonial Press does its best to dispel this idea. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, thinks that another "Crimean War" is necessary:

"It may be very well to point out that Japan, from her insular position, occupies a post of advantage not altogether unlike that of Great Britain with regard to Europe, but it is no part of British policy to see herself superseded in the Pacific and to hand over her prestige to a country and government with which she has nothing in common. This is the issue that now stares us in the face, and the issue which our Government is incapable of comprehending. It is only forty years since Great Britain staked her existence on the Crimean War. According to the views of our recent statesmen, Russia had a destiny in Constantinople. It was as natural for Russia, we may say more so, to look to the Bosphorus as it is for Japan to look to the Gulf of Pechili. Is there any more reason why we should stand by and see the Gulf

of Pechili made a *mare clausum* than that we should have consented to the Black Sea or the Bering Sea being declared private property? We can no longer afford to dawdle, but must declare our policy honestly and straightforwardly. Japan has here no cause of complaint. She entered on a war, according to her own statements, to reform Korea. She is now undisputed mistress of the Peninsula. Her attack on Shingking was unjustifiable according to her declared principles. Her attempt to occupy Shantung is best described as a wanton interference with those principles that guide the comity of nations."

The sympathies of the Germans, however, are strictly with the Japanese. The German Consular authorities strictly enforce neutrality with regard to the service of Germans in the Chinese Army, and ten men, recently engaged, were arrested in Shanghai to prevent them from assisting China. Whether the civilities exchanged between the ruler of Japan and Emperor William will be followed by special treaties cannot yet be determined, but the German Press certainly acknowledges Japan's claim to be treated as one of the great Powers. *The Echo*, Berlin, says:

"From the very beginning of the campaign the sympathy with the Japanese was no secret, at least not among the people, while diplomacy, very naturally, had to suppress its feelings in order to observe strict neutrality. For twenty years Japan has sent a large number of her intelligent young people of good family to Germany. They showed great zeal wherever they went; in the army, the navy, at the universities, or in industrial establishments. These young gentlemen, and, later, some of the older ones, proved themselves to be modest, quiet, and well bred, and were therefore received in private houses. The Chinese also sent students, but they remained Chinese in the midst of European culture. It is therefore quite explicable that Germany should sympathize unreservedly with the Japanese. . . . In Eastern Asia a well-equipped nation has arisen, perfectly able to use all technical appliances of modern warfare. Japan is determined to become the leading political power of the East, and insists upon being recognized as the equal of European Powers and of North America."

#### WORSHIP OF THE GOLDEN CALF.

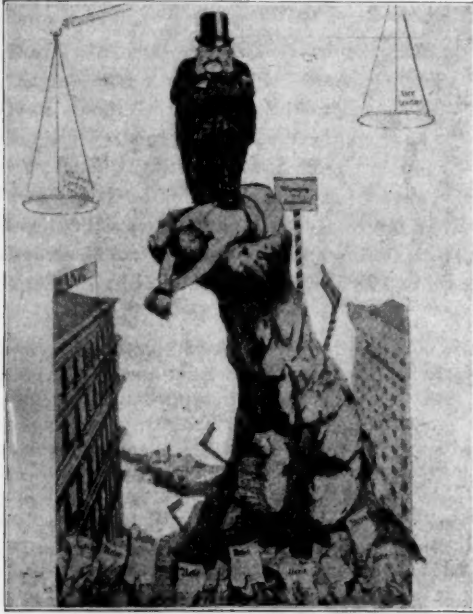
THE crusade for political and social morality is being carried on in France as earnestly as it is just now with us, although there cannot be any doubt that America gave the impulse in the present instance. Satires upon the corruption in political circles are springing up everywhere. The incorrigible *Figaro*, Paris, treats the subject in a bantering spirit. Future encyclopedias, says the paper, will contain biographies something like this:

"*Paturot* (Jerome). Eminent French politician. His fellow-citizens trusted him with a seat in the Chamber of Deputies at the age of twenty-eight. A year later he got his first 'tip,' 30,000 francs, from the Sahara Bank. This proves his importance, for two ex-Ministers only got 25,000 apiece, and other Deputies only 10,000. Paturot became leader of his party, and received 75,000 francs from another financial concern, besides some sixteen minor 'tips.' He was a true Democrat, and would not refuse even so insignificant a sum as 50 francs. His manner was most engaging. When a Senator refused to accept a check, he whispered, 'My dear friend, take it; I don't want everything for myself.'"

Other writers show less levity in the treatment of the subject. Leroy Beaulieu, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, endeavors to trace the origin of the worship of money in our times. He comes to the conclusion that the decline of Christianity and the spread of democracy are the chief causes of the evil. He says:

"Our rationalistic age, emancipated from all dogmatic teaching, is on the highway to a vile and miserable idolatry. We are gradually getting into a species of paganism without the white marble gods at Hellas, and without the beautiful Olympian myths. The only true god of the age is money, believed in by all and served by all. The Jews have forgotten their Messiah,

and the Christians their Savior. . . . Plutocracy is neither a European nor an Anglo-Saxon nor a Semitic institution; it is the inevitable result of our present social state. The revolution of 1789 established equality only in name, as Disraeli said as long ago as 1845; there are now two nations within every nation, two races utterly unlike in education, sentiment, and custom, and without a bond of sympathy between them. During the last fifty years this distinction between the rich and the poor has increased,



CAPITAL AND LABOR.

and national unity is endangered everywhere. Democracy is rising against the reign of money. And justly so! For there is nothing noble or lovable in it. Yet democracy is less opposed to wealth than to the rich, and this is the reason for the terrific increase of the influence of money in politics. Corruption reigned, no doubt, at other times, and during the reign of Charles II. of England kings and Parliaments were equally disposed to sell themselves. But democratic institutions have increased corrupt practices to a most alarming extent, although the manner of giving and receiving bribes has been much improved—as if modern science had been applied to it. Thus hidden, corruption reigns all the more securely. In the United States to hold a political office has become a despicable occupation, so repugnant to honorable persons that they would not soil the tips of their fingers with it. Whole States there are the vassals of industrial societies [trusts]. The mine-owners and the railroad kings dictate the laws. We have nothing equal to this state of things in France, yet the evil is quite great enough with us. The worst is that the Press is so completely under the control of capital. There are few papers on either side of the Atlantic that do not wear a golden collar. Laws are useless against corruption. The evil is a moral one and can only be cured by moral remedies. Tolstoi and other mystics are right, despite their exaggerations. Neither the State nor the law nor science can heal the sores of society. We must clean ourselves, we must purify our souls, and that we cannot do unless we confess our faults."

The writer then turns to the Anti-Semites, the self-appointed priests of reform and of the fight against the tyranny of gold. Their own conduct, he thinks, is open to criticism.

"This apparent reaction against the materialism of our days is largely inspired by the most vulgar instincts. The growth of Anti-Semitism is due to envy. All those in Europe who rebel against the tyranny of money have in their own minds identified money with the Jews. It seems little to them that the majority of the Jews are poor. Capital is too abstract, the banks too vague an expression; the Jew is something tangible, and so the Jew has to receive the odium. Besides, the Jews form a separate caste or class on account of their religion. . . . Kings are, in times of revolution, the victims of their royal office, and the Jews are regarded as the kings of money; the people fancy that by dethroning the kings they will escape the ills of royalty. It is

the eternal error of the vulgar, who believe that, to obtain liberty, it is only necessary to kill Cæsar."

That the middle classes will vanish entirely, as has often been predicted, M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not believe. Democracy is too well established to permit the rich to form a regular caste. The great evil and the danger for the future is solely the depravity which rules men, and which prevents the laws from being administered impartially to all.

The accompanying cut, which we take from *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, shows that the Germans are equally conscious of the power of gold. The picture represents capitalistic swindling triumphant over honest labor. Honor and conscience do not weigh heavily against monopoly and trusts. On the steep rock of Capital the swindler is safe from the wrath of the shareholders; he stands above the prison which ought to receive him.

**Counterfeits of Sterling Silver.**—The most serious danger threatening the countries with a silver standard is the coinage of genuine silver coins by the counterfeiters. Silver is so cheap that nearly all silver coins have become mere tokens, and only retain their face value through the promise of Governments to redeem them with gold. It appears that Spain has already been seriously harmed by the illegitimate coinage of silver. *The Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"A number of 5-peseta pieces (\$1.00) have been collected and sent to the mint at Madrid. There it was discovered that four different counterfeits are in circulation. The work is done with such precision that only experts can distinguish between the legitimate and illegitimate coins. The material taken is of the Government standard; 900:1,000. It is impossible to say how much of this money is now in circulation, but it has been said that no less than 120 million pesetas (\$25,000,000) are in the hands of the people."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, thinks that 18 to 20 million pesetas (\$3,600,000 to \$4,000,000) annually are imported into Spain. The *Fremdenblatt*, Hamburg, declares that attempts have been made to import such coin into Germany from the United States. The manufacture of base coin has ceased almost everywhere; it is not worth the while to risk being sent to State prison for the sake of a piece of lead, when it is possible to make fifty to one hundred per cent. by coining money of standard value. If it becomes necessary to issue new coinage under consideration of the present value of silver, Spain would be bankrupt.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE New Woman has made her appearance among the Maoris, the aborigines of New Zealand. The Maori women have united to prevent the land of their tribes from slipping away from them. This was necessary because the men are too easily influenced by Government agents, equipped with a plentiful supply of fire-water. The *Globe*, London, suggests that, after all Macaulay's New Zealander may turn out to be a New Woman.

LI HUNG CHANG, Viceroy of Pechili and China's peace envoy to the Japanese Government, has fallen victim to a crank of that species which seeks notoriety by attacking famous men with arms. Li Hung Chang's wounds may retard the progress of his mission, but as the Chinese Government has agreed to accept Korean independence and the cession of some territory as the base of peace proposals, the Japanese will probably give up their plan of marching to Peking. Meantime an armistice has been granted to Japan.



HOW WOULD THIS DO FOR A DIPLOMATIC BLUFF?

—The Inquirer, Philadelphia.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MIND-READING PUT TO TEST.

THE British Society for Psychical Research, in its investigations into telepathy, thought-transference, and hallucinations, has aroused rather sweeping criticisms from Professor Minot. He insists that the methods of the society are inadequate and its conclusions unwarrantable, the chief point of his criticism being the method used by the society of reckoning the element of chance. In *The North American Review* (March), the secretary of the society, Frank Podmore, replies to Professor Minot. The controversy is to a considerable extent a mathematical one, and we do not reproduce it here. In the course of his reply, however, Mr. Podmore gives account of a sample of the experiments on which the conclusions in favor of thought-transference are based. While maintaining that neither fraud nor chance can explain the results, he admits that one "might plausibly maintain that at least a great part of them [the experiments] may be explained as the result of information unconsciously conveyed by normal channels from agent to percipient." In illustration of this he gives the following account:

"In the Summer and Autumn of 1889, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, with the assistance of Professor Sidgwick and Mr. G. A. Smith, conducted a long and careful series of experiments in thought-transference with hypnotized subjects. The conditions were as follows: In a bag were placed eighty-one small wooden counters having the numbers from 10 to 90 stamped upon them in raised letters. From this bag Professor Sidgwick or Mr. Smith drew a counter, which was placed in a little wooden box, the edges of which effectually concealed the counter from the view of the percipient—who was, moreover, placed with his back toward the experimenters, and was in the hypnotic trance with his eyes closed. Mr. G. A. Smith then looked at the number on the counter, and the percipient would make a guess at it. The guesses and *all the remarks made* were recorded at the time by Mrs. Sidgwick, who was, during the greater part of the series, in ignorance of the number drawn. There was, of course, no contact between agent and percipient. The following is a verbatim account of a series of trials made on July 6, 1889, the percipient being a youth named T—. Mr. Smith is indicated in the record by the letter S. .

T's eyes were apparently closed, and he kept his head very still, and we ascertained by experiment that he would have had to move it several feet to see the number. The impression sometimes came to him quickly, and sometimes slowly—as the remarks recorded show. He was only told that he was to see numbers of two figures.

Number Drawn.	Number Guessed and Remarks.
61	....T.: "26."
84	....T.: "A 3 and a 2, I believe—32."
47	....T.: "Is it 0?—02; it can't be that?"
32	....T.: "Looks like 1—can't see the first figure—I think it's a 6—61."
80	....T.: "11, isn't it? two ones." S.: "Have a good look." T.: "11."
21	....T.: "Seems like 2: 25, is it?"
18	....T.: "I believe it is 1 and 0."
56	....T.: "Can't see anything." S.: "You'll see it in a minute." T.: "There's a 6, and, I believe, a 2—26, I think."
59	....T.: "No" (meaning that he saw nothing). S.: "You'll see it in a minute." T.: "No, can't see it. . . Believe it is 14."
37	....T.: "I see a 3; there are three of them—147."
61	....T.: "That's 61, I think."
33	....T.: "No, I can't see—can't see that." S.: "Wait a minute." (Pause) "Do you see them now?" T.: "No, I can't." (A long pause.) T.: "A funny thing that is—a mixture, 5, 8—looks like a 3 or an 8—3, I think."
40	....T.: "4, 0, I think."
21	....T.: "Is it 2?" S.: "Well?" T.: "2, 3, I think." S.: "Sure about the 3?" T.: "Yes." (After a pause, the number having been meanwhile put back in the bag.) "Oh, yes," as if he got surer and surer.
47	....T.: "Is it a 5? 5 and 8."
60	....T.: "6, that's all." S.: "Are you sure there's nothing more?" T.: "Oh, yes, 61."
74	....T.: "Is it a 4?" "There's a 4 and a 7. No, it's not. Oh, dear, no, it's 5, I think—54."
22	....T.: "It's 20." (Pause, obviously trying after the second digit.) "22."
38	....T.: "It's 5 and . . . 35."
45	....T.: "I see nothing at all." (Pause.) "No, I can't see it. What makes it so long in coming? Now I can see it. It's a 4 and 5."
59	....T.: "What makes them so long coming? I see something like a 2. It's a 2. Oh, it's a 9; I think 29." S.: "Are you sure about the first one?" T.: "Yes; 29."

66 ....T.: "Oh, yes; it's *two sixes*."  
 21 ....T.: "Oh, it's a 1 and a 2, 21. Ain't there a lot of them!"  
 83 ....T.: "Is it a 3?" S.: "Well, what else?" T.: "Nothing else."  
 80 ....T.: "It's 80." S.: "That's right."

73 ....T.: "Such a lot of numbers as this!"  
 (T. spoke very low and drowsily, and Mrs. Sidgwick failed to catch the beginning of this sentence.) S.: "Yes, when we're looking for them." (Pause.) S.: "What are you looking at?" T.: "Nothing." S.: "I thought you said you saw a lot of figures?" T.: "A 3 to the right. I believe there's an 8." S.: "Are you sure?" T.: "Yes; 693." (S. said there were only two figures.) S.: "You must have seen the 6 twice over, once reversed as 9." (Possibly the idea of three figures was due to Mr. Smith's remark about a lot of figures.)

83 .... "85."  
 21 .... "24."  
 Not noted. T.: "3 I think—83." S.: "Sure?" T.: "Oh, no, it's reversed 38." According to our recollection after-ward the guess was partly right.

Possibly the idea of its being reversed may have arisen from Mr. Smith's remark above about 6 being seen reversed as 9—a remark which had puzzled T. at the time. We asked T. how the numbers looked when he saw them. He said, "They're a kind of white—grayish-white." He had not seen the numbers used in his waking state.\*

33 ....T.: "A 6 and a 4" (After a pause.) "95."  
 78 ....T.: "38." S.: "Sure?" T.: "Yes."†

"It will be seen that, leaving out of account the instances in which one or other digit was named correctly, the subject named the whole number correctly 7 times out of 31 trials—the most probable number of correct guesses being 1 in 81. In the whole series of these experiments 644 trials were made, the number being correctly named (*i.e.*, with both digits in their proper order) 117 times, and with digits reversed 14 times."

Mr. Podmore then goes on to consider the criticism he has himself suggested, that there might have been unconscious communication between the agent and the percipient. He says:

"It is clear that chance cannot explain these results. It is almost equally clear that they cannot be attributed to fraud, unless, indeed, we suppose that not one, but all the experimenters, were in collusion. There still remains the possibility that the information was given unconsciously, and, probably, received unconsciously. Apparently, under the conditions described, the only normal channel of communication would be by the ear. It may be suggested, for instance, that Mr. Smith muttered the word audibly to the percipient. This hypothesis must, indeed, be regarded as extremely improbable, for various reasons: (1) Mr. Smith himself and the other experimenters were fully aware of this danger and on their guard against it. (2) No movements of Mr. Smith's lips were observed by the two trained and vigilant witnesses. (3) An analysis of the failures does not show that there was any tendency to mistake one number for another similar in sound.

"Nevertheless it may be admitted, especially in view of the possible hyperæsthesia of hypnotized subjects, that if these experiments stood alone the hypothesis that the information was actually conveyed by auditory means might be preferable to the hypothesis of a new mode of communication. But they do not stand alone. They are but one of many groups of experiments conducted by different observers and under varying conditions, and no one hypothesis will cover them all. Mrs. Henry Sidgwick again, assisted by Mr. Smith, Miss Alice Johnson, and others, conducted a further series of experiments in which the agent and percipient were in different rooms. In some of these experiments the agent and percipient were on different stories of the house, separated by a wooden floor covered with a thick Axminster carpet. In others the percipient was in a room with the door closed and the agent, Mr. Smith, was outside in the passage, the distance between them varying from ten to fifteen feet and upward. Both agent and percipient were under close observation throughout the trials; and it seems incredible that any sounds which escaped the notice of the observer who sat close to the agent and watched him continuously could have been perceptible to the percipient sitting at a considerable distance, and with a closed door or a ceiling and carpet intervening. In these experiments out of 252 trials, the number was guessed correctly 27 times, and with digits reversed 8 times (Proc. S. P. R., vol. viii., pp. 536-596)."

\* As a matter of fact, the numbers were stamped in red on a plain wood surface.

† Proc. S. P. R., vol. vi., pp. 132-134.

## MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES IN FUTURE.

**S**ECURED against invasion by the broad expanse of the Atlantic, it is perhaps difficult for us to realize the dread with which the nations of Central Europe regard the possibilities of a war which may let loose the uncivilized hordes of the East and the more gentle but also more licentious soldiery of the West upon their homes. Hence these great armaments. The aspect of war must be much changed in the future. Hundreds of inventions will be used whose existence was not even dreamed of a quarter of a century ago. One of the best-armed nations in Europe is France, and there is no doubt that she will make use of many entirely new contrivances if the occasion offers. Charles Leser, the military expert of *Le Figaro*, Paris, writes in that paper:

"One hears nothing but professions of peace, and official bulletins describe the earnest wishes of all governments to escape international difficulties; yet the whole world is on the alert and armed to the teeth. No doubt, the authorities have no wish to rush into war; yet come it must, if only to end the strain which this continual armament imposes upon the nations. The war will, therefore, come quite suddenly, and without a plausible reason. Perhaps it will be some petty frontier incident. March 30, 19—, the French Government will receive a telegram to the effect that some frontier squabble between the Servians and Bulgarians or between Montenegro and Rumelia has led to the immediate outbreak of hostilities between these countries, and, before we have time to think, the great Powers will have taken sides and will be mobilizing their forces. Practically every one will be a soldier, and hardly enough men will be left behind to carry on the business of the country. Every citizen between the ages of nineteen and forty-five will be called upon to serve, every horse will be pressed into the army, and even the cabs will be used for transportation in the field.

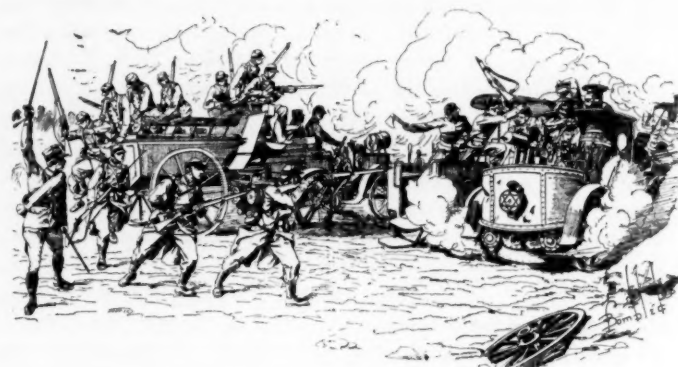
"Everything will depend upon the rapidity with which the army can be moved, and therefore horses are not the only means of locomotion upon which the Government will depend. The many mechanical contrivances which we see already in use in the city and in the country will have been perfected and adapted to military service. Raids will be made in vehicles propelled by steam, gas motors, and electric batteries. In the war of the future the bicycle will play an important part. Infantry cannot

be depended upon to advance more than 24 kilometers [nearly 15 miles] per day. Cavalry will be found to advance at the rate of 50' to 60 kilometers, if in good condition. A regiment of bicyclists could easily accomplish 80 kilometers, and could be pushed ahead at the rate of 14 to 15 kilometers an hour in an emergency. It must also be remembered that bicyclists need only carry their own rations, while in the case of cavalry the feed for the horses has to be considered.

"Balloons will, no doubt, act an important part in the next war. Advancing with greater rapidity than the fastest trains, they will be

used to pour a rain of projectiles upon the regiments of the enemy. In vain the artillery of the enemy is pointed at these aerial tormentors. They perceive the smoke of the cannons

pointed at them, and change their position ere the projectile reaches them. But other balloons become visible above the horizon, driven against the wind by powerful electric appliances, which easily force the elongated bodies through the air. The



FLYING COLUMNS ON STEAM AND MOTOR WAGONS.

battalions below them pause in their strife, to watch the duel which is being fought out two thousand meters above them."

M. Leser recognizes that the fighting quality of the men depends largely upon a plentiful supply of good food. In this respect much has been done by science, but the difficulties which ever present themselves to the officers of the commissariat will not be lessened in future, as the number of men who must be fed will be larger than ever before. Enormous quantities of canned food will be supplied to the men, while the field kitchens possess stoves of such admirable construction that the food of the men can be prepared on the march.

## PROFESSOR GARNER ACCUSED OF MONKEY-SHINES.

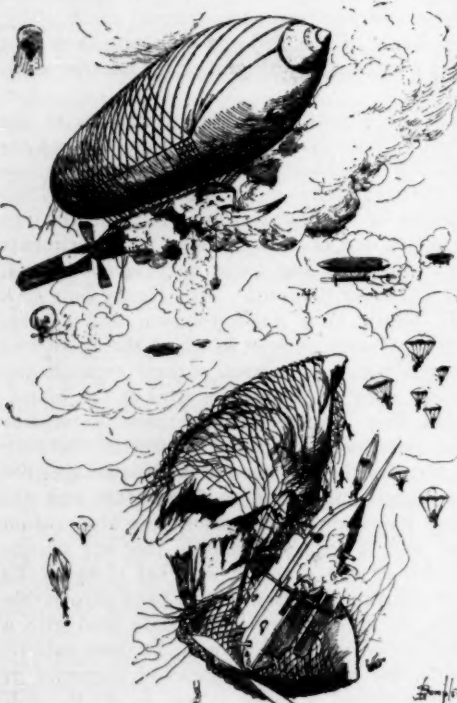
**P**ROFESSOR GARNER, the student of monkey-speech and the lexicographer of the Simian dialect, has been denounced as a humbug and his tour of investigation into African wilds declared to be a ridiculous fiasco. The charges are made by a certain Father Bulion, a French missionary at whose house the Professor is said to have stayed while in Africa. An account of the matter is given by Emile Gautier in *Le Figaro* (Paris, March 4). After dwelling upon the elaborate preparations made by Professor Garner for his trip, M. Gautier goes on to say:

"M. Garner then set out with his apparatus, and for long months nothing was heard of him. He has returned, bearing a copious package of precious unpublished documents. And he was preparing to publish a second book, about which he has already made a great flourish of trumpets, and which seemed about to achieve such a success as is never dreamed of except in America, when a formidable avalanche has suddenly descended on his head.

"It was last Tuesday [February 26] at four o'clock in the afternoon, in France, at Paris, in the Museum of Natural History, that the thing took place, before a select audience composed of professors, savants, explorers, missionaries, etc., among who was the Rev. Father Bulion of the Mission of Fernand Vaz, on the Ogooné.

"It was there, it appears, at the house of the said Father Bulion, and not in his legendary cage, that M. Garner established his headquarters. He arrived there one fine day, with banners flying, and installed himself with an amount of brass that was excused by the hospitable customs of these missionary stations, plunged in savage solitudes. Then, as he found he was well fixed, he relegated his cage, his microphones, and his phonographs to obscurity, and set quietly to work to write the famous book which is about to see the light.

"The missionaries, though they are as indulgent as they are hospitable, thought this was not quite the thing, and did not hesitate to say so. He took this as an impertinence, declaring that the important thing being to make money, his book, whose accuracy no one was in a position to impeach, would none the



A BALLOON-BATTLE.

less fill the universe with its fame. Upon which his hosts, decidedly indignant, put him out and sent him off to scribble elsewhere.

"Such is the interesting tale that the Rev. Father Bulion related the other day, with definite details, to whoever wished to hear it.

"And to think that if this clumsy Garner, in place of pushing on to the Congo, had been content to write his book at the British Museum or the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, he would have been spared this stupid misadventure and would have made his money quickly!

"See what scruples and half-way measures lead to!"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### INSANITY IN ROYAL FAMILIES.

THE scientific student of insanity has been accustomed to trace its progress from father to son, identifying its different stages by the records of eccentricity, criminality, or idiocy. It is the opinion of Alice Bodington that the royal families of modern Europe present one of the most interesting fields for such study. In an article in *The American Naturalist*, February, she states her case as follows:

"For many hundred years the problem of hereditary insanity has been worked out in some of these families, and under circumstances which enable a student to follow out all its intricacies, since the connection of members of royal houses can, for obvious reasons, be more readily traced than those of private individuals.

"The subject has interested me ever since I saw, many years ago, the great-grandchild of a king suffering from the most violent form of mania I ever beheld. In this case the hereditary taint had passed through two generations without development, while the ancestor, in whom insanity can first be traced, was a contemporary of Henry the Eighth! Moreover, the insanity of this ancestor partook of exactly the same character as that of his descendant in Windsor Castle two hundred years later."

To illustrate her subject, Miss Bodington takes the Spanish and Austrian Hapsburgs and the Russian Romanoffs. She is of the opinion that insanity in the Spanish royal family began with Joanna, aunt of "Bloody" Queen Mary of England. From her she traces it through various descendants, including the Emperor Charles V., the bigoted Philip II., and the pitiable Charles II., in whom "Nature stamped out insanity in sterile idiocy." In the Austrian branch, descended from the same Joanna, we have Rudolf II., who though otherwise sane was "subject to outbursts of uncontrollable passion;" Ferdinand II., to whose "ferocious bigotry . . . may be ascribed the Thirty Years' War, one of the most hideous wars that history has ever recorded," and the late Emperor, who weakly wept when his physicians forbade him to eat doughnuts.

The House of Romanoff is fertile in examples of insanity. Beginning with Peter the Great, in whom it was united with commanding genius, Miss Bodington traces it through his grandson Peter III., who "was a drunken, madly vain, dissolute savage," Paul I., who was not unlike him, and Alexander I., a most enlightened monarch, but subject at the close of his life to intense melancholia.

Miss Bodington has a good word to speak of the House of Orleans. She says:

"There have been constant intermarriages between the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons. Perhaps it is not too far-fetched to ascribe the superior abilities of the House of Orleans to marriages which brought fresh blood into the family; whereas the alliances of the elder branch of the House of France were of the nature known to stock-raisers as 'breedings-in-and-in.'

"In any case it would be worth while to trace carefully—so far as possible—the origin of the characteristics of the French, Spanish, and Neapolitan Bourbons, as compared with those of the House of Orleans: the three former bigoted, unprogressive, unable to assimilate the advanced ideas of their age; having after the French Revolution 'learned nothing and forgotten nothing,'

and the House of Orleans descended from the younger brother of Louis XIV., abreast of all the ideas of their time, highly intelligent, cultivated, and progressive. In the House of Orleans we are watching a rising family; in the other branches of Bourbons, families mentally and morally sinking."

The whole study shows how true an observer the poet was when he proclaimed that "great wits are sure to madness near allied." It is but a single step from a lunatic to a genius and back—in fact the same man may be both. Miss Bodington concludes as follows:

"The child of a drunken father may become insane or be a habitual drunkard, but he may also, if the drunken father be Philip of Macedon, prove an Alexander the Great. . . . The hereditary taint may leave one generation untouched and destroy the next, as in the case of the House of Valois. You can drown the weakest puppy or kitten in a litter, but if you destroy your physically weak human beings, you may put an end to a Newton, a Voltaire, or a Walter Scott. What human being, unendowed with supernatural discernment, could tell where the stamping out was necessary?

"One line of action only appears safe and practicable, and it is one which find an increasing number of advocates; namely, the Sterilization of the Unfit. I do not use this expression in the sense of surgical interference, though this course is also often advocated; inevitably injustices would be done, mistakes would occur, ending perhaps in death; public opinion would be aroused, and no one would be allowed to interfere with the marriages of criminals and imbeciles for some generations to come. But what must necessarily be done if society is not to be swamped with the criminals, the idiots, the imbecile, the congenitally defective, which she now so sedulously cares for, is that the unfit should be kept under kindly but strict supervision; the sexes strictly separated, and a *lifelong surveillance* kept up. And for practical purposes no cognizance can be taken of the unfit till they are or become chargeable to the State. An expensive and troublesome course, it may be said, but what is the expense of the life-long care and surveillance of the present generation of the unfit, compared to the incalculable expense and mischief of allowing them to propagate their species without check?"

### A QUEER AUSTRALIAN ANIMAL.

AUSTRALIA certainly holds the palm for queer and uncouth animals. Chief among these is the duckbill or ornithorhynchus, which Sydney Smith described as "a kind of mole with webbed feet and the bill of a duck, which agitated Sir Joseph Banks and rendered him miserable from his utter inability to decide whether it was a bird or a beast." It was only recently that it was proved beyond doubt that this curious animal lays eggs like a bird, though this had long been reported by travelers. Now comes the news that it has a sting on its hind leg, capable of killing by its poisonous effects. We quote from *The Lancet* (London, March 16), as follows:

"For a long time it was considered to be quite harmless and destitute of any weapon of offense, although the hind legs of the males were armed with a powerful spur, apparently connected with a gland. Then the opinion was advanced that this might be a weapon allied to the poison armory of snakes, scorpions, and bees, all of which possess a sort of hypodermic poison syringe. Though one set of observers asserted that this was the case another set denied it, and so Dr. Stuart determined, if possible, to solve this question. He received two independent accounts, which coincided perfectly, and from them he concludes that at certain seasons, at all events, the secretion is virulently poisonous. The mode of attack is not by scratching, but by lateral inward movements of the hind legs. Two cases are reported in dogs. One dog was 'stung' three times, the symptoms much resembling those from bee or hornet poison. The dog was evidently in great pain and very drowsy, but there were no tremors, convulsions, or staggering. It is worthy of note that a certain immunity seems obtainable, for the dog suffered less on the second occasion and still less on the third. Two cases of men being wounded are reported, in both of which the animals

were irritated, one by being shot and handled, the other by being handled only; the symptoms were the same as in the dog. No deaths are reported in human beings, but four in dogs."

### HOW IDEAS DEVELOP IN CHILDREN.

WHO can tell what the baby thinks?" asks Dr. Holland in one of his best lyrics. The mother often thinks she knows, but in fact the dawn of consciousness and reason is one of the most difficult subjects of investigation, and it has been little more than touched upon. When the little ones have learned to talk, then the matter becomes a trifle easier, but then we are too apt to assume that their mental processes are exactly the same as ours, and we pay too little attention to them. Some of the peculiarities of children's mental processes are discussed in an article by Bernhard Münz in *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, March, from which we translate the following extracts:

"It is widely assumed that there is no reason without speech. This assertion is and yet remains an assumption. The child who has not yet learned to talk, but has taught itself to think, just as it has taught itself to see and hear, shows plainly to the attentive observer that long before the understanding of words as a means of communication, and long before the first attempt to express itself in articulate words—even long before learning to say a single word—the child combines ideas logically; that is, it thinks. Thought is, indeed, an inner speech, but it is also a speech without words. . . .

"How do children learn to talk? How do they learn to understand speech? . . . Every child must invent speech for himself. But our children, some one objects, certainly learn to talk, and do it by imitation. It seems so, indeed, but it is not so. We can show no child how to make a given sound, or how to imitate it. Mothers and nurses are not seldom seen to try fruitlessly to get a child to imitate sounds; the child looks at them and does not know what they want. It cannot even see how a sound is produced; even the words with lip-sounds, which are pronounced by a movement that is visible to the eye, require also for vocalization a tightening of the vocal chords, which is invisible. For this reason, lip-sounds, like 'papa,' 'mama,' are most easily imitated by children; but surely not through simple observation of the lip-movements but also by the hearing, and the reflexive control of the organs of speech effected thereby. Before children understand how voluntarily to imitate words they invent their own names for things. And, indeed, nothing is more natural than this; the child speaks its own language until it learns ours. It is a noteworthy fact, also, that children while learning to talk seek, in the creation of a vocabulary, not words that imitate a sound but those that characterize a thought by association. Thus Lazarus's little niece, when asked her nurse's name, replied 'Mary Evening.' She had only heard the name Mary; she gave the surname 'Evening' because the nurse had first come in the evening. The same child always called a certain grocer's boy 'Vinegar,' because he had once brought some strong-smelling vinegar to the house. . . .

"Many thoughts are given to man only by means of speech, by transmission from without. The word is as a seed sown in the mind; the inner fertility of the soul nourishes it and causes it to sprout so that it grows and flourishes. A classic example of this is related of Friedrich Rückert. A grandson of the poet had learned the phrase 'That is indeed a difference,' but it was evident that he had connected no sense with the words. One day, the child, who had hitherto played only with a rocking-horse, was taken to the stall and set upon a real horse. 'That is indeed a difference!' cried he, with such a look in his eye and so excited a manner that it could plainly be seen that in that moment he had seized the meaning of the word."

Herr Münz next notes that children, when asked for a definition of a word that they do not understand, often reply by an adverbial phrase associated with it in some way. The meaning of the phrase itself may be unknown. Thus a four-year-old, observing a card-table, called out "Spadilla" (the name given to the ace of spades in the game of Ombre). Being asked what he meant, he replied, "When they play cards." We quote Herr Münz further:

"The same child at another time said to his nurse that his father had delivered a lecture in W—. It was asked 'What is a lecture?' and with all the signs of that evident shame that children show when they say something that transcends their understanding, he answered, 'At the University.' So Hans gave to mamma's question, 'Do you know what "improper" means?' the now classical reply, 'When somebody is around.'"

A child will sometimes use in the proper syntactical relation a striking phrase that he has picked up somewhere, knowing that it will be laughed at, but not understanding precisely why. Herr Münz illustrates by the following anecdote:

"Three-year-old Hermann had heard that the stars move 'in infinite space.' The expression made an impression on him, and he remembered it. One time his mother caught him with his hand on something that she had forbidden him to touch, and she called out sharply, 'Hermann, where is your finger again?' whereat he, laughing roguishly, replied, 'In infinite space!' . . .

"The idea of God often gives rise to the most incongruous notions. The ordinary training gives to the childish comprehension no sound explanation of an Almighty Being; they ascribe to him qualities which to our clearer ideas are not befitting, and therefore their logic leads them on all sides into inconsistencies. When Bob and Teddy on a rainy day began to quarrel because they had nothing else to do, Uncle Harry called out, 'Children, be kind to each other! What will the dear God think of you if you behave so badly?' 'He will think nothing at all,' growled Bob. 'Do you think he can see through such a thick black Heaven?' 'I tell you, Malchen, the dear God is everywhere, even down cellar.' Malchen doubted this, however, in the face of the undeniable fact that in her cellar potatoes were stored. A pretty little maid had red hair and often heard it disparaged by neighbors and servants. Said her grandmother to her, 'Child, your hair was made by the dear God, and whatever he has made is well done.' 'Still, I would rather have nothing else made by him,' replied the little one."

In closing, Herr Münz remarks that the conception of the "ego"—of the first person—is one of the last that young children gain; and this is largely due to the fact that their elders habitually fail to use the pronoun "I" in speaking to them. For them there is no grammatical person but the third; for instance, instead of saying, "I want you," they say, "Papa wants Johnny," or its equivalent. As soon as the child grows beyond this, and comes to regard himself as a thing apart from all the rest of the universe, he has gained a distinct step in thought, and the earlier this step is taken the better.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Thawing Out Water-Pipes by Electricity.**—According to *The Electrical Review*, London, an English householder has been making some experiments lately in a new and important application of electricity to domestic use. Says *The Review*: "He, like many others, has suffered the inconvenience of having his gas and water service frozen during the late severe weather. It occurred to him that a resistance, suitably protected, might be introduced into those pipes which were most exposed and least easy of access with flame or hot water or other ordinary method of thawing. He had a special wire made, in which the current was conducted through a highly resistant metal, insulated with a fireproof medium that was also a non-conductor of electricity. The whole was enclosed in a metal tube, which could be drawn down to make a compact wire or tube that was externally a conductor of heat, but not of electricity, thus preventing loss of current and electrolysis. The results were most satisfactory. This 'thermic' wire was introduced into the waste pipe from a bathroom at the north side of his house, which entered a fall pipe some twenty feet from the ground, and which was easily frozen. On Saturday last the thermic wire was introduced from the outside. At night a small stream of water trickling down froze, forming an icicle some 12 inches long and 1½ inches thick, completely blocking the waste pipe. The thermic wire having been previously connected with the electric light circuit, at 50 volts pressure, when current was turned on four amperes flowed through it; and in four minutes a complete thawing was effected, and the waste service was cleared."

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease of \$733,050 in the amount of reserve held above legal requirements, and the surplus now stands at \$13,413,450. Loans contracted \$2,128,300, and deposits decreased \$4,807,000. Specie increased \$458,500, and legal tenders decreased \$2,393,300. In the cash items the statement shows further the effect of the operations of the Government bond syndicate. New York banks appear to be depositing considerable amounts of the new 4s as security for circulation, this item showing a gain of \$520,300 for the week.

Call loans on stock collateral were made this week at from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. at the Stock Exchange, averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while in the outside market the ruling rate was  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Time money offerings were not liberal, but the demand was light for the reason that commission houses feel that they will be able to get accommodation in the call loan branch of the market. Quotations are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  a 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for four to six months, and transactions for longer periods are subject to special agreement. For commercial paper the demand is small, the majority of the banks being out of the market. The Jaffray receivership made buyers cautious. Rates are 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety-day indorsed bills receivable,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  a  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for four months' commission house and prime four months' single names,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  a  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. for prime six months and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  a  $7\frac{1}{4}$  for good four to six months' single names.

The United States Assistant Treasurer was creditor at the Clearing House in the sum of \$119,575.

The New York Clearing House reported as follows: Exchanges, \$82,521,117; balances, \$6,429,755.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	March 30.	March 23.	Decrease.
Loans.....	\$482,524,100	\$484,652,400	\$2,128,300
Specie .....	65,578,900	65,120,400	*458,500
Legal tenders.	73,894,600	76,287,900	2,393,300
Deposits.....	504,240,200	509,047,200	4,807,000
Circulation....	12,895,600	12,366,300	*529,300

\* Increase.

—The Journal of Commerce, March 30.

## The State of Trade.

General trade for the third week in succession continues to show evidences of improvement. In no other direction is this so plainly indicated as in the tendency of prices. A week ago encouragement had been obtained from a generally unexpected advance in cotton and wheat. Following their slight reaction, the week has witnessed a firm cotton market, further improvement in wheat, with a sympathetic influence on corn and oats, the effect of which is greatly emphasized this week by advances in quotations, not only for coke but prospectively for iron ore and for Bessemer pig iron, for steel billets and actually for manufactured iron at Western markets. Higher quotations for cut meats West are the outcome of restricted supplies of cattle, and this is behind increased demand for shoes for fall delivery, as quotations for leather continue upward on the comparative scarcity of hides.

The better feeling in general trade circles which characterized reports from a number of cities has become more widespread, and even where no actual gain in movement of staples is reported, increased confidence in a better demand is marked.—Bradstreet's, March 30.

## AN ARTICLE OF MERIT.

On the second cover page of this issue of THE DIGEST, there is an announcement of the Ramey Mediator for Catarrh, Catarrhal Colds, etc. So many remedies have been offered that it is a pleasure to state that this one has the merit of being thoroughly rational and well-tested, and is fully guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it, or the money will be returned.

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## CHESS.

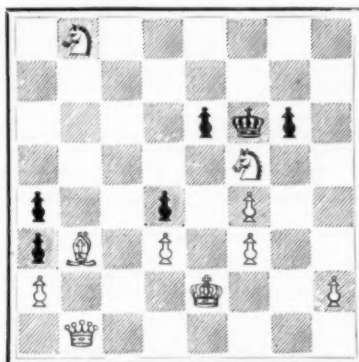
## Problem 55.

The celebrated "400."

BY J. T. BLAKEMORE, OF BIRMINGHAM.

Black—Six Pieces.

K on K B 3; Ps on K 3, K Kt 3, Q 5, Q R 5 and 6.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on K 2; Q on Q Kt sq; B on Q Kt 3; Kts on Q Kt 8 and K B 4; Ps on Q 3, Q R 2, K B 3 and 4, K R 2.

White mates in four moves.

This difficult problem first appeared in *The Weekly Mercury*, Birmingham, England. The Chess Editor of *The Mercury* lately published the following interesting incident:

"We received a cablegram from Prince Constantine, of Oldenbourg, asking for the solution of problem 400. The Prince, who commands a regiment of Russian guards, had cabled his request from Kutals, in Transcaucasia, far to the East of the Black Sea. It may be that this circumstance is unique in the history of chess. The energy of the Prince is altogether admirable, and we trust we shall never have to fight him. There is something bold and original in this cutting of the Gordian knot by cabling to Birmingham from an unheard-of city in Russian Asia. Needless to add that the message with which the Prince honored us was couched in the most courteous terms, and that we cabled the prepaid reply, which consisted of the magic first and second moves of White, with the greatest expedition."

## Solution of Problems.

No. 51.

White.	Black.
1 R—R 5	Kt x Q
2 Kt—K 3 ch	K—K 4
3 P—B 4 mate	
1 .....	Kt (B 5) x R
2 Kt—K 3 ch	K x B
3 Kt—K 4 mate	
1 .....	Kt (B 3) x R
2 Kt—K 7 ch	K x B
3 Kt—K 4 mate	
1 .....	B x B
2 Q—B 6	Kt—Q sq
3 Kt—K 7 mate	
or	(2) anything else
3 Q—K 6 mate	
1 .....	B—Kt 3
2 Q—K 5 ch	Kt (B 5) x Q
3 Kt—K 3 mate	
or	(2) Kt (B 3) x Q
3 Kt—K 7 mate	
or	(2) K x Q
3 B—Q 4 or 6 dbl. ch. mate.	

This last is the only flaw in this beautiful composition.

There are other variations, but they are all reducible to those we have given.

A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y., sends correct solution of No. 50.

## LEGAL.

## Extortion—Actual Fear Not Necessary.

The New York Court of Appeals recently held, in the case of *People v. Gardner*, that under the provisions of the New York Penal Code defining the crime of extortion (sections 552, 553), and that defining the offense of an attempt to commit a crime (Sec. 34), a person may be convicted of an attempt to commit the crime of extortion where another, from whom he sought to obtain money by a threat to accuse such other person of a crime, paid the money, but in so doing was not induced by fear, but was acting at the time as a decoy for the police. The offense of attempting to commit a crime as defined in the statute depends upon the mind and intent of the wrongdoer, not on the effect or result upon the person sought to be coerced; and he cannot protect himself by showing that, by reason of some fact unknown to him at the time of his criminal attempt, the crime attempted could not in the particular instance be perpetrated. In this case the court further held that upon the trial of an indictment for an attempt to commit the crime of extortion, a witness present at the time the attempt was alleged to have been made, and who was called for the purpose of identifying defendant as the individual in company with the prosecutrix upon an occasion having a material bearing on the case, testified that she did not know him, but would know him if she saw him. Thereupon defendant, by direction of the Court and against the objection of his counsel, was compelled to stand up and was then identified by the witness. Held, that the direction was not error; that this was not a violation of the constitutional provisions protecting a person from being compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself (U. S. Const., Art. 5, amendment; N. Y. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 6). *State v. Jacobs* (5 Jones [N. C.] 259) distinguished and disapproved.—*New York Law Journal*.

## Gaming-House—"Grand Stand" at Race Course.

It is said in the case of *Swigert v. People*, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, that the room or space within the grand stand, within the enclosure of Garfield Park Club, kept and used for the purpose of bookmaking and selling of pools, contingent upon the result of horse races, the seller or buyer of the pools winning the money wagered upon the race, and the other losing it, was keeping a common gaming-house within the meaning of the statute. The Court say: "That bookmaking and pool-selling are each betting upon the horse race or particular event upon which they are made or sold, is not questioned. In the first the betting is with the bookmakers, in the second the betting is among the purchasers of the pool, they paying a commission to the seller. See *James v. The State*, 65 Md., 242, and *Commonwealth v. Simonds*, 79 Ky., 618, where the various methods of pool-selling are shown. It is shown that in the part of the premises called the 'betting room' or 'betting ring,' stands were leased to bookmakers and pool-sellers for the purpose of carrying on the business. It is shown that large numbers of persons were present, and permitted to assemble within said room during the racing season and meetings of the association, who did bet upon the result of races taking place upon the track of the Garfield Park Club, and also upon other race tracks, in and out of the State. That is, that books were made and pools sold, upon races run at Brighton Beach, in the State of New York, and at Guttenberg, in the State of New Jersey, and at other places. We do not understand counsel to insist that the place where this was permitted does not fall within the designation of 'place' in the section of the statute quoted. It is, however, clear, that it was a building and yard within the contemplation of the section quoted. The question submitted is thus stated by counsel for defendant: 'Do the acts shown make the officers and agents of the club guilty of keeping a common gaming-house, or of procuring

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or permitting persons to frequent and come together to play for money or other valuable thing, or of knowingly renting for such purposes, within the meaning of the statute."—*27 Chicago Legal News*, 211.

### Regulating State Commerce—Power of Congress.

The regulation of commerce "with foreign nations and among the several States" is, by the Federal Constitution, placed exclusively in Congress, yet there are many State laws that incidentally affect foreign and interstate commerce, which have been held constitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States has frequently declined to attempt to lay down a definite rule by which may be determined what is a regulation of foreign and interstate commerce, and how far the several States may legislate upon the subject. It is often most difficult to determine the line of demarcation which separates the power of Congress from that of State Legislatures, but the trend of recent cases in the Federal Supreme Court has been to fully sustain the doctrine of the exclusiveness of the power of Congress over interstate and foreign commerce, and if the laws of any State conflict

with those passed by Congress upon this matter, the enactment of the latter must be unhesitatingly, and without infringement, upheld. Amplifying to a very considerable degree the foregoing discussion of the question therein treated, the United States Circuit Court for the district of Kentucky, in the case of *Anderson v. Louisville & N. R. Co.* (62 Fed. Rep., 46), holds that the act of that State of May 24, 1892, requiring separate cars to be furnished for white and colored passengers on railroads of the State, but prohibiting any discrimination in the quality, convenience, or accommodations in the cars set apart for each, does not contravene the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which secures equality of rights, not the joint and common enjoyment of rights. But the Court also determined that as the language of that act was so comprehensive as to embrace all passengers, whether their passage commenced and ended within that State or otherwise, its provisions, dividing passengers into classes according to color, violated the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, and rendered the entire act invalid.—*American Lawyer*, 47.

Rule for England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as Ireland.

*Saturday, March 30.*

The United States cruiser *Castine* is ordered to Madagascar; her commander will investigate the case of ex-Consul Waller. . . . An attempt to hold up a train in California results in the death of a sheriff and one of the robbers. . . . A plot against the Hawaiian Government is discovered in the colony of Hawaiian exiles in San Francisco.

France will not recede from her position regarding her rights in the Upper Nile region. . . . The peace negotiations between Japan and China, are proceeding. . . . The Reichstag adjourns for the Easter recess.

*Sunday, March 31.*

It is rumored in Washington that the Income-Tax Law is to be declared void by the Supreme Court; a decision is expected at an early date.

The Reichstag is not to be dissolved, owing to the opposition of the Federated States; exercises are held in Germany in honor of Bismarck. . . . Li Hung Chang is recovering; his assailant is sentenced to life-imprisonment at hard labor.

## Current Events.

*Monday, March 25.*

Arguments in the Debs habeas corpus case is begun in the United States Supreme Court; ex-Senator Trumbull is senior counsel for Mr. Debs. . . . An unsuccessful attempt is made to launch the steamship *St. Paul* in Philadelphia. . . . Minister Thurston decides to return to Honolulu without formal notice.

The Japanese Parliament passes resolutions deploring the attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang, about whose condition reports are vague and conflicting. . . . Spain accepts the resignation of her Minister at Washington. . . . Prince Bismarck is visited by many deputations, and he makes a speech on political affairs in Europe.

*Tuesday, March 26.*

Argument in the Debs case is concluded before the United States Supreme Court; Attorney-General Olney speaks for the Government. . . . There is rioting at an election in Baltimore; several are injured. . . . Secretary Gresham approves of the nomination of Señor Dupuy de Lôme as Minister from Spain.

The German Emperor, it is announced, will dissolve the Reichstag and make Count von Waldersee Chancellor; he visits Bismarck at Friedrichsruh and presents him a sword. . . . Li Hung Chang's condition is considered favorable. . . . The Venezuelan Claims Commission gives judgment in favor of American citizens. . . . There is great excitement in Canada over Manitoba's attitude on the parochial school question.

*Wednesday, March 27.*

The Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Thurston, leaves Washington. . . . Fire damages the business center of Milwaukee to the amount of nearly a million dollars. . . . The Harvard-Princeton debate is won by Harvard. . . . A reception is given to Governor McKinley in Jacksonville, Fla. . . . A great mass-meeting is held in New York to demand the passage of reform bills by the Albany Legislature.

The Cuban insurrection is spreading; General Campos is to go to the island at the head of 7,000 additional troops. . . . Li Hung Chang is improving. . . . Martial law is at an end in Hawaii. . . . Manitoba's Premier refuses to obey the order of the Canadian Governor-General to re-establish parochial schools. . . . Newfoundland is opposed to annexation to Canada.

*Thursday, March 28.*

Customs frauds on a large scale by means of forged Chinese return certificates are discovered in San Francisco. . . . Anthracite coal presidents hold a conference, but reach no agreements as to prices. . . . An attempt to rob a train fails in Indian Territory.

The Spanish Premier states that orders have been given to the naval officers to respect the rights of vessels on the high seas; the situation in Cuba is acknowledged to be grave. . . . The Japanese land forces at Hai-Chow. . . . The Manitoba Legislature adjourns; Canada is to vote on the school question. . . . England is dissatisfied with the French policy in Africa; a lively debate on the subject occurs in the House of Commons.

*Friday, March 29.*

Counterfeiters of Chinese return certificates are arrested in San Francisco. . . . The Pennsylvania miners meet in convention.

Japan agrees to a temporary armistice, and hostilities are to be suspended during the peace negotiations. . . . Concern is caused in Europe by the friction between England and France over African affairs. . . . The British House of Commons passes a resolution in favor of Home

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